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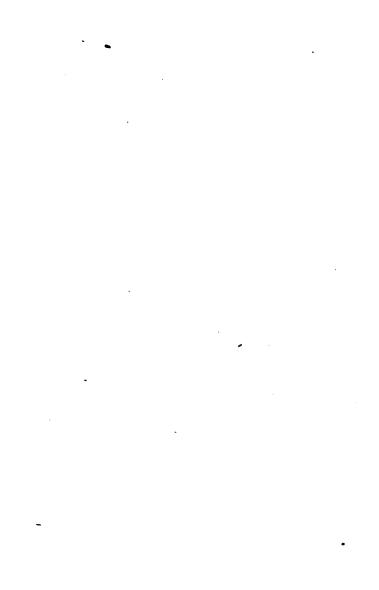
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FAMILY PRACTICE.







FAMILY PRACTICE.



FAMILY PRACTICE;

OR,

SIMPLE DIRECTIONS

18

HOMEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

Compiled from the Standard Medical Works of Jahr, Hull, Hempel, Bryant, &c.

SECOND THOUSAND.

BATH:

EDMUND CAPPER, 33, GAY STREET.

LONDON: TURNER & CO., 77, FLEET STREET.

LIVERPOOL AND BIREENHEAD: THOMPSON & CAPPER; MANCHESTER: TURNER & Co.; And all Homocopathic Chemists.

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FIFTH THOUSAND.

Just published, 16mo., pp. 240,-Two Shillings,

The Principal Uses of the Sixteen most important Homeopathic Medicines;

Arranged according to the plan adopted in Physicians' Manuals, and designed for those who require a full and comprehensive Guide in a condensed and easy form.

CASES OF MEDICINES to accompany the above and present Work, forming valuable and compact Medicine Chests.

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The figures used in this Table of Contents refer to the numbers of the pages, and not to the paragraphs.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE DESIGN AND ARRANGEMENT OF THIS MANUAL,
TOGETHER WITH THE STRENGTH, FORM, AND
REPETITION OF THE DOSE.

The present work is intended to be a companion volume to The Principal Uses of the Sixteen most important Homocopathic Medicines. Although differing in its arrangement, and more elementary in its character, it contains all that is essential for the treatment of simple ailments, arranged with a view to simplicity and usefulness. For more elaborate detail and for a Materia Medica, or list of symptoms for which each remedy is suitable, the reader is referred to the larger volume; the present work only professing to give the best treatment ordinarily pursued in Domestic Medicine, in a clear and concise manner, without any superfluous matter.

Its Arrangement is strictly alphabetical. Each disease constitutes one paragraph, which is divided into Medicinal Treatment and Accessory Treatment. The former containing the most useful and important medicines, with the indications for their use, and their doses; and the latter the most suitable diet and hygienic treatment. Where it is necessary a short

description of the disease is prefixed to its treatment in the paragraph.

THE STRENGTH of the medicines recommended is the third potency,—in tincture, of the vegetable preparations; and in trituration or powder, of the minerals and metals.

The Dose is given with each remedy throughout the work, and is usually one drop of the tincture for an adult and half that quantity for a child. Of those medicines which are given in the form of trituration or powder, the dose for an adult is two grains, and one grain for a child. As much as will lie on the end of a penknife, or cover a silver threepenny piece, is a sufficiently accurate measurement for the two-grain dose.

Should the globules or pilules be preferred, the dose may consist of four globules or two small pilules for each drop of the remedy recommended. The tinctures and triturations will in general be found the most active form of medicine.

The water in which the remedy is mixed or taken should be very pure—cold boiled being the best, and the spoon made use of should be silver or porcelain ware. If glasses are required, they should be scrupulously clean, and kept for the purpose.

THE FREQUENCY OR NECESSARY REPETITION OF THE DOSE is given in each instance, but the length of time to continue one medicine or to continue the treatment can only be determined by the party who administers the medicine. If, in an acute attack, no amendment is observable after three or four doses of the chosen remedy have been taken, another medicine should be substituted; and in all cases as soon as the symptoms under which the patient is suffering begin to abate, the remedy may be given at longer intervals. The medicine should also be taken, if possible, upon an empty stomach.

SUITABLE DIET is given under 'Accessory Treatment,' in most ailments: as a general rule it is best to abstain from coffee, spices, and acids, whilst taking the medicines.

LIST OF MEDICINES

Prescribed in this Book, with their English names, and the form in which they are administered.

TINCTURES.

	111/	/I CIVED.				
	Name of Medicine.	English Name				
1.	Aconitum Napellus	Monkshood.				
2.	Arnica Montana	Leopard's-bane.				
* 3.	Arsenicum Album	Arsenic.				
4.	Belladonna	Deadly Nightshade.				
5.	Bryonia Alba	White Bryony.				
6.	Chamomilla	Chamomile.				
7.	China Officinalis	Peruvian Bark,				
8.	Cina	Worm Seed.				
9.	Cocculus Indicus	Indian Berries.				
10.	Coffea Cruda	Raw Coffee.				
11.	Colchicum Autumnale	Meadow Saffron.				
12.	Colocynthis	Bitter Apple.				
12	Drogera Retundifelia	Sundan				

^{*} Arsenicum Album is recommended in the form of tincture on account of its solubility.

TINCTURES, CONTINUED.

	Name of Medicine.	English Name.
14.	Dulcamara	Woody Nightshade.
15.		Eyebright.
16.		St. Ignatius Bean.
17.		Ipecacuanha.
18.		Poison of the Lance-headed
10	Moschus	Viper. Musk.
20.		Nitric Acid.
	Nux Vomica	Nux Vomica.
	Opium	White Poppy.
		Rock Oil.
24	Petroleum Phosphorus	Phosphorus.
25	Phosphorus Pulsatilla	Meadow Anemone.
26	Rheum Palmatum	Rhubarb.
27.		Poison Oak.
28.		Savin.
29.		Elder.
30.		Ergot of Rye.
31.	Spongia Tosta	Burnt Sponge.
31. 32.	Staphysagria	Stavesacre.
33.		Thorn-Apple.
	Tabacum	Tobacco.
	Veratrum Album	White Hellebore.
	Viola Tricolor	Heartsease.
	TRITURATIONS.	(Powders).
37.	Calcarea Carbonica	Carbonate of Lime.
38.	Carbo Vegetabilis	Vegetable Charcoal.
39.		Pure Blacklead.
40.	Hepar Sulphuris Cal-	
	careum	Sulphuret of Lime.
41.	Mercurius Corrosivus	Corrosive Sublimate.
42.	Mercurius Iodatus	Iodide of Mercury.
43.	Mercurius Solubilis	Mercury.
44.	Sepiæ Succus	Inky Juice of the Cuttle Fish.
45.	Silicea	Silex.
46.	Sulphur	Sulphur.
47.	Tartarus Emeticus	Tartar Emetic.

TAT. APPLICATION. TINCTURES FOR EXTE

Aconitum Napellus

Arnica Montana

3. Calendula Officinalia

Rhus Toxicodendron

Thuya Occidentalis

Mankshood.

Leopard's-bane Common Marygold.

Poison Oak. Arbor Vitæ.

CERATES. (Ointments).

LINIMENTS. Arnica Montana. Rhus Toxicodendron.

Ruta Graveolens. (Rue). Arnica Montana. Calendula Officinalis.

Strong Spirits of Camphor.

1.—POULTICES, How to Prepare Them.

- 1.—Bread.—'Get old, stale bread, cut out the crumb, rub it fine into small crumbs, then boil some water in a saucepan, then pour the boiling water on the crumbs placed in a basin, and then put the whole into a saucepan and boil, stirring constantly one minute or two, adding a little butter or lard at the last.'-EPPS. Cover the poultice outside with flannel, to retain the warmth.
- 2.-Linseed Meal.- 'Scald your basin, by pouring a little hot water into it; then put a small quantity of finely-ground linseed meal into the basin, pour a little hot water on it and stir it round briskly until you have well incorporated them; add a little more meal and a little more water, then stir again. Do not let any lumps remain in the basin, but stir the poultice well, and do not be sparing of your If properly made, it is so well worked together that you might throw it up to the ceiling, and it would come down again

without falling to pieces; it is, in fact, like a pancake. What to do next, is to take as much of it out of the basin as you may require; lay it on a piece of soft linen, let it be about a quarter of an inch thick and so wide that it may cover the whole of the inflamed part.'—ABERNETHY.

3.—Spongio-piline.—A mixture of sponge and wool laid upon a water-proof exterior, useful for applying heat and moisture in severe colics, spasms in the stomach, pleurisy, &c.

2.—DISINFECTANTS.

- 1.—Chloride of Lime.—Is one of the most powerful disinfecting agents yet discovered, almost instantly destroying every bad smell and all effluvia arising from animal and vegetable decomposition, and effectually preventing their deleterious influence. It may be sprinkled about, or solutions prepared and applied to floors, and vessels may be rinsed out with them. They may also be diluted and linen rinsed out in them.
- 2.—'Condy's Disinfecting Fluid.'—Is exceedingly useful where solid or liquid infectious matters have to be dealt with. It speedily renders the matter of cesspools, drains, and sewers perfectly innocuous.
- 3.—Chloride of Zinc.—Is another excellent disinfectant, sold under the name of 'Sir William Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.'

The most important and valuable method of

disinfection is ventilation, and whatever other may be added to it this should never be neglected. The apartments or whatever requires to be purified, should be exposed to a constant and free current of fresh air, till every trace of odour is completely expelled, or as long as any emanation is going on. Fumigations with aromatic substances, as camphor, &c., are perfectly useless, only serving to conceal the smell, but having no influence either on it or the infectious particles.

Perfect cleanliness is of the greatest importance; every portion of the room or house should be carefully and frequently washed with hot soap and water; clothes and everything removeable, should be immersed in hot water, and after being well washed should be exposed for a long time to the open air, or sprinkled with chloride of lime, &c.; the walls and ceilings should be whitewashed, and beds, bedding, &c., cleaned and exposed to the open air.

3.—THE TEMPERATURE OF BATHS.

The common division is into cold and warm; but various subdivisions are formed, marked by a certain range of temperature which are designated.

1	.—The	bloo	bath.	from	40	dec	to	65	dea	
_	.—тие	COLU	Davu.	пош	TU.	uog.	w	υυ	ueg.	

2.—The cool	,,	65	"	75	
3.—The temperate	"	75	"	85	
4.—The tepid	"	85	,,	92	
5.—The warm	"	92	"	98	
6.—The hot	**	98	"	112	

4.—RECIPES FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD FOR THE SICK ROOM.

1.—Beef Tea.—(1).—Essence of Beef.—Take a pound of perfectly lean juicy beef, free from fat, skin, and bone; cut it in little squares and put it into a wide-necked bottle with a little salt, tie a piece of bladder over the mouth, place it in a saucepan and let it boil gently for two hours; then remove the juice, let it stand till cold, and skim off the fat.

Or (2).—Cut a pound of good rump steak into thin slices, place the meat so cut in a dish, and add just sufficient cold water to moisten it, sprinkle a little salt over it, and let it stand near the fire for an hour, covered over, then place in a saucepan with a pint of water and simmer very gently down to half a pint, skimming to remove the fatty matter and serving with toasted bread. It may also be thickened with rice, sago, barley, &c.

Or (3).—Cut half a pound of fresh, lean meat into very small pieces, put into a vessel with a pint of cold water, add a pinch of salt and five drops of strong pure muriatic acid. Let it stand in a cool place for two hours (no heat must be applied), then strain through a hair sieve without pressure; if not clear, strain a second time (Liebig). A most nourishing broth is the result, a teacupful of which may be taken twice or thrice in the twenty-four hours in ordinary cases.

Or (4).—Essence of beef, or meat juice, is pre-

- pared by Messrs. Gillon & Co., of Leith, and is one of the most concentrated forms of beef tea made, although perhaps inferior in strength to recipe No. 1. It is sold in tins by most chemists.
- 2.—Mutton Broth.—(1).—Take one pound of the scrag end of neck of mutton, bruise thoroughly the meat and bone with a chopper, then place the meat in a dish with just enough cold water to moisten it, add a little salt and let it stand by the fire for an hour, covered with a plate; place in a stewpan with a pint of water, let it simmer very gently for a couple of hours, or until it is reduced to about half its quantity; skim off all the fat and strain through a hair sieve. It may be thickened with a little arrowroot, rice, barley, &c.
- Or (2).—Essence of mutton is prepared by Messrs. Gillon & Co., of Leith, and is used and sold in the same form as their beef essence.
- 3.—Gruel.—Take of Robinson's patent or prepared groats one tablespoonful, mix with a wineglassful of cold water, pour this into a stewpan containing nearly a pint of boiling water, stir the gruel on the fire while it boils for ten minutes; pour it into a basin, add a pinch of salt and a little butter, or, if more agreeable, some sugar, and a small quantity of wine or spirits. If the constitution is delicate the butter must be omitted.
- 4.—Barley Water.—Take of Robinson's patent or prepared barley, one ounce, mixed with a wineglassful of cold water, pour this into a

stewpan containing nearly one quart of boiling water, stir this over the fire while boiling for five minutes, then flavour with a small piece of orange peel, lemon peel, or cinnamon, and sweeten according to taste.

- 5.—Linseed Tea.—Boil one ounce of linseed in one pint of water a few minutes, and strain through muslin.
- 6.—Toast Water.—Toast slowly a piece of bread, let it be very brown but not black; put it into cold water and let it stand until the water is of a bright brown; strain and serve.

FAMILY PRACTICE;

OR

SIMPLE DIRECTIONS IN HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

The arrangement of this Work is strictly Alphabetical.

1.—Abscess.

DESCRIPTION OF AILMENT.—An abscess consists of a collection of matter termed pus, in some tissue or organ of the body. It results from local inflammation, and terminates in suppuration.

1.- ACUTE ABSCESS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna and Mercurius Sol. should be given at the commencement, during the inflammatory period, and when the swelling is attended with considerable pain.

Dose.—One drop of Belladonna in a dessert spoonful of water alternately with two grains of Mercurius Sol., every four hours.

Hepar.—If the swelling is slow in its progress and matter begins to form.

Doss.—Two grains three times a day in a little water.

Hepar. — Should be taken after the abscess Silicea. — has opened.

DOSE.—Two grains of *Hepar* at night, and two grains of Silicea in the morning for a few days.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Foment with hot water, and when coming to a 'head,' apply hot, fresh linseed-meal poultices, renewed as they get cold. After the matter has been discharged, apply lint, saturated with Calendula lotion (one teaspoonful of Calendula tincture to two tablespoonsful of water), covering the whole with oil-silk, and re-dressing it frequently. During the inflammatory period the diet should be light, without much animal food; otherwise, nourishing and easy of digestion.—See Boils.

2.—CHRONIC ABSCESS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia, Mercurius Sol., and Silicea may be given.

Dose.—One drop of *Bryonia* night and morning, for two or three days, followed by two grains of *Mercurius Sol*. and *Siticea*, each in the same way, with an interval of a day without medicine between each.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Plenty of pure air and daily exercise, together with a nourishing, generous, and supporting diet. A chronic abscess frequently requires opening by a skilful practitioner.

2.—Acidity of Infants.— Regurgitation.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Vomiting of food; sometimes followed by phlegm or even bile, and frequently accompanied with greenish diarrhea and great restlessness.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla is the most suitable medicine.

DOSE.—Two drops in four teaspoonsful of water, and one teaspoonful given three times a day.

Rheum.—Should be given if Chamomilla is not sufficient.

DOSR .- As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Change the food and give less in quantity. Give the child plenty of fresh air.

3.—Apoplexia. (Apoplexia).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—A sudden or gradual cessation of sense and voluntary motion, while respiration, circulation, secretion, and the other functions of organic life continue to be performed, though with more or less disorder. The premonitory symptoms are generally drowsiness, giddiness, pain in the head, and paralysis. In one form of the disease, the attack is sudden and violent, the patient is struck senseless and motionless instantaneously: he falls down, and lies utterly deprived of all the functions of the animal life. His breathing is slow, deep, and of a snoring character, foam flows from the mouth, and the face is flushed. swollen, or even livid. In other cases, the attack is less violent at the commencement, but gradually increases in severity.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna is the most important remedy, and may be given whilst medical aid is being obtained.

DOSE.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes during the attack.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The patient should be placed in a cool room into which plenty of fresh air is admitted; the head should be raised, the dress loosened, and hot water bottles, hot flannels, or friction applied to the lower extremities, or the feet should be immersed in hot water. In some cases, cold water, vinegar and water, or pounded ice may be applied to the head with linen rags.

4.—Appetite, Loss of. (Anorexia).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia.—In cases of recent derangement of the stomach with loss of appetite.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every six hours.

China.—Is an excellent remedy in cases of dyspepsia accompanied with great indifference to food.—See under Chronic Indigestion.

Dose.—As Bryonia.

Nux Vomica.—If there is constipation and general feeling of heaviness, or if it arises from sedentary habits or late hours.

Dose.—As Bryonia.

Pulsatilla.—If it occurs after eating fat meats, pastry, or rich food, or is attended with loss of taste.

Dose.—As Bryonia.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Chronic Indigestion,—All stimulants should be avoided.

The body should be freely sponged every morning with cold water or salt and water; a glass of cold spring water drank on rising in the morning and repeated two or three times during the day; not much liquid partaken of at meals; moderate exercise taken; and plenty of fresh air enjoyed.

'5.—Appetite, Voracious. (Bulimy).

Generally a symptom of impaired digestion or of worm affections.—See Worms and Indigestion.

6.—Азтнма.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Difficulty of breathing, without fever, occurring at uncertain periods, attended with a suffocating feeling of constriction across the chest, with cough and wheezing respiration. In some cases the cough is dry, and in others attended with expectoration.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—If there are attacks of suffocation with great distress and anxiety, or accompanied with great weakness and cold perspiration.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water, every half hour to four hours in severe cases. In chronic cases, to be taken night and morning.

Bryonia.—When there is frequent cough, with pains and soreness in the chest, or pains under the ribs.

Dose. - As Arsenicum.

Ipecacuanha.—If there is great tightness about the chest, or rattling in the chest from an accumulation of mucus, also in nocturnal paroxysms of suffocation.

Dose.—Two drops, as Arsenicum.

Nux Vomica.—Where Arsenicum fails to relieve, and when the asthma is worse after a meal, or there is a short cough with difficult expectoration and oppression in the lower part of the chest, the clothes feeling tight.

Dosn.—As Arsenicum, or if a little relief has been obtained one drop may be taken every six hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The patient should sponge the chest daily with cold water, take regular exercise in the open air, keep the surface of the body warm, and avoid damp, wet, and easterly winds. A careful diet should be observed—light, nourishing, and easy of digestion—with an absence of stimulants.

DURING THE ASTHMATIC ATTACK.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Ipecacuanha should be first administered.

Dose.—Two drops every twenty minutes to half an hour. See under Arsenicum, in Asthma.

Arsenicum.—May be given after three or four doses of *Ipecacuanha*, if relief has not been obtained.

Dose.—As Ipecacuanha.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Draw the patient near a large fire, and immerse the feet and legs in warm water, and if there is much pain about the chest, foment the part with hot flannels.

Friction over the spine with oil or camphorated oil will frequently benefit; or the paroxysm may often be relieved by a cup of strong Mocha coffee, inhaling the steam from hot water, the fumes from burning brown paper, the vapour of spirits of camphor or ether, or by smoking stramonium leaves or tobacco.

7.—ASTHMA OF CHILDREN.—Asthma of Millar. (Asthma Millari).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—A disease resembling Croup, but distinguished from it by the spasmodic character and suddenness of the attacks, the absence of fever, and pale urine.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—If there is great oppression and prostration of strength.

Dose.—Two drops mixed in half a small tumbler of water, and a dessertspoonful given every ten minutes to one hour, according to the severity of the attack.

Ipecacuanha.—If there are symptoms of suffocation, bluish face, and rattling in the chest, or if it is occasioned by indigestible food.

Dose.-Two drops, as Arsenicum.

Sambucus is a specific in most cases.

Dose.-Two drops, as Arsenicum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT. — Give the child a warm bath, at 96 deg., or apply hot water to the throat, and heat to the feet and lower extremities.—See Croup and Colds in Infants.

8.—BILIOUS ATTACKS.

1.—BILIOUSNESS IN GENERAL.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia.—For bilious feelings in hot weather, or when bilious vomiting comes on after drinking.

Doss.—Two drops in a tablespoonful of water every four hours.

Ipecacuanha.—When there is free and copious vomiting with a headache as if the head was bruised.

Dose.-As Bryonia,

Mercurius Sol.—When there is great drowsiness, yellow complexion, and pains about the liver, or feeling of compression in the head, or with lumpy hard stool.

Dose.-Two grains, as Bryonia.

Nux Vomica.—If there is great giddiness with constipated bowels and crampy headache.

Dose.-As Bryonia.

Pulsatilla.—When the bowels are relaxed and there is chilliness, and the attack has been caused by rich or fat foods, pork, &c.

Dose.—As Bryonia.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—It is best in most instances to promote vomiting by drinking freely of warm water, or by tickling the back part of the throat with the finger or a feather. While feeling bilious, take but little food, and let it be light and simple; a small quantity of beef tea and dry toast, &c. If of a bilious temperament, drink repeated glasses of cold water, take a cold bath daily, use friction over

the stomach and bowels with the flesh brush or coarse towel, eat plenty of fresh vegetables and fruit, and but little pastry or made dishes, and take active exercise in the open air.—See *Indigestion and Vomiting*.

2.—BILIOUS COLIC.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla.—If the colic is very painful with spasmodic crampy feeling in the bowels, or if they are distended and feel very tender.

Dose.—Two drops in a little water every quarter of an hour to two hours.

Mercurius Sol.—If there are shooting or violent pinching pains, especially in the centre of the abdomen, with nausea.

Dose.—Two grains dry on the tongue, repeated every half hour.

Nux Vomica is a valuable medicine to commence with, especially if there are violent cramp-like pains, constipation, or pains and weariness in the thighs.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Pulsatilla.—Especially if there are spasmodic or cutting pains, or looseness of the bowels, or shivering.

Dose.—As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT. — Plenty of warm diluting drinks, friction and hot water applied to the abdomen with flannels. Five drops of the strong tincture of Camphor on a lump of sugar every ten minutes or quarter of an hour, will sometimes afford relief when the pain in very severe.

3.—BILIOUS DIARRHŒA.

(Frequently a curative action which need not be checked).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenioum.—If very violent.

Dose.—One drop every two or three hours in a dessert-spoonful of water.

Chamomilla.—If the evacuation is like stirredup eggs and there is much pain.

Dose.-Two drops as Arsenicum.

Mercurius Sol.—In ordinary cases of bilious diarrhoea the most useful remedy.

Dose.-Two grains as Arsenicum.

Pulsatilla.—If there are watery, green, or bilious slimy stools, arising from indigestion or a disordered stomach.—See under Diarrhea and Indigestion.

Dose.—As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Simple warm diluting drinks will frequently prove useful, as barley water, linseed tea, thin gruel, &c.

4.—BILIOUS HEADACHE.—SICK HEADACHE.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Ipecacuanha. — If there is great nausea and vomiting and a bruised feeling in the head.

DOSE.—Two drops every two hours in a dessertspoonful of water.

Nux Vomica.—When the pains are as though a nail was being driven into the head; or there is great giddiness, confusion, and faintness: or if it is worse in the open air.

Dose.—As Ipecacuanha.

Pulsatilla.—If there are semilateral pains, which are relieved by compression or by being in the open air.

Dose.—As Ipecacuanha.

Sepia.—When there are semilateral pains of a shooting and boring character with great nausea and vomiting, or with great weight in the head.

Dose.-Two grains every three or four hours.

Veratrum.—In violent headaches with vomiting and pale face, or with throbbing pains.

Dose.-As Ipecacuanha.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Cold wet bandages to the forehead.—See under Biliousness in General, Headache and Indigestion.

5.—BILIOUS VOMITING.

Generally a relief of nature, and need not be checked unless very severe. Arsenicum, Ipecacuanha, or Pulsatilla, may be given.

Dose.—Two drops every two to six hours in a little cold water.

9.—Boils. (Furunculi).

1.—Boils in General.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If the boil is inflamed, red, and painful.

Dose.—One drop every four or five hours in a dessert-spoonful of water—a teaspoonful for a child.

Hepar.—Should be given to promote suppuration after matter has formed.

Dose.—Two grains every four hours in a little water.

Mercurius Sol.—If Belladonna is not sufficient, or may be used in alternation with that remedy.

Dose.—Two grains as Belladonna, or in alternation with it.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Foment with hot water, and well poultice with fresh linseed meal or bread and milk, applying linen rags soaked with Calendula lotion afterwards.—See Abscess. The diet should be in accordance with the condition of the patient; if of full habit and living freely, a spare diet may be advisable; but if, on the contrary, the system is a little below par, a more generous regimen should be adopted.

2.—SMALL BOILS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arnica is the best remedy.

Dose.—One drop every six hours in a dessertspoonful of water.

Sulphur.—Should be taken if Arnica is not sufficient.

Dose.—Two grains night and morning dry on the tongue.

Accessory Treatment.—Touching the boils frequently with diluted tincture of Arnica or spirits of wine will often disperse them.

3.—Against a disposition to Boils.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Sulphur should be taken.

Dose.—Two grains, followed by a mouthful of water, every night.

DIET.—Be careful with diet, avoiding salt meats, acids, and spirits.

10.—Breath, Offensive.

1.—OFFENSIVE BREATH, FROM DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Nux Vomica may be first given, especially if the offensiveness is of frequent occurrence and is worse after a meal or in the morning.

Dose.—Two drops in a dessertspoonful of water three times a day, as required—a teaspoonful for a child.

Pulsatilla is frequently suitable after Nux, or if the ailment occurs from slight gastric disturbance, or is principally noticed towards night.

Dose.-As Nux Vomica.

Sulphur may be found useful in cases of long continuance.

Dose.—Two grains night and morning in a little water.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Indigestion.

2.—OFFENSIVE BREATH FROM DISEASED GUMS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Mercurius Sol. is generally specific.—See under Scurvy of the Gums.

Dose.—Two grains, followed by a mouthful of water, three times a day.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Rinse the gums with a solution of Arnica (one teaspoonful of the tincture to twelve of water) once a day, and with tepid water twice a day, and keep the mouth scrupulously clean.

3.—OFFENSIVE BREATH FROM MERCURIAL SALIVATION.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Carbo Vegetabilia should be first administered.

Dose.—Two grains as Mercurius Sol.

Hepar.—İf Carbo Veg. does not produce the desired effect.

Dose.—As Carbo Veg.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The use of Charcoal as a dentifrice will be found useful if the gums are not too tender, carefully rinsing the mouth out afterwards with tepid water.

11.—Bronchitis.—Inflammation of the Bronchial Tubes.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Inflammation of the tubes which convey air to the lungs. There is usually fever, constant and violent irritation, cough, hoarseness, uneasiness of breathing, oppressed and anxious wheezing, whistling or rattling respiration. The cough is generally dry at first, followed by expectoration of frothy, thick, or blood-streaked mucus.

(Chronic Bronchitis requires the aid of an experienced physician).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum must be employed during the inflammatory stage when there is fever and short dry cough with constant irritation.

Dose.—One drop every three or four hours in a dessert-spoonful of water.

Bryonia.—When there are stitches in the side, or pains in the head, on coughing.

Dose. - As Aconitum.

Hepar.—See Spongia.—Is especially useful when the mucous rattle is predominant, the skin hot and dry, and the efforts to expectorate ineffectual.

Dose.—See under Spongia.

Phosphorus.—If there are pains in the chest or throat, great hoarseness, or a dry cough from tickling in the throat.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Spongia.—If there is much hoarseness with hollow, barking dry cough, wheezing breathing, or burning in the chest. It is frequently useful after the previous use of *Aconitum* in alternation with *Hepar*.

DOSE.—As Aconitum, or alternately with two grains of Hepar, every four hours as required.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The patient's room should be well ventilated, but not draughty or cold. Hot fomentations will frequently relieve, or brandy and oil, or camphorated oil may be well rubbed in over the chest and between the shoulders. As a preventive, the free, daily, external use of cold water is highly beneficial. The patient should partake of mucilaginous drinks, gum water, barley gruel, simple jellies, and the like.—See Cough.

12.—BRUISES AND CONTUSIONS.

TREATMENT.—Arnica is the most valuable remedy, and should be frequently applied to the injured part by means of a linen rag dipped in a lotion composed of one teaspoonful of

tincture of Arnica, mixed with four tablespoonsful of water. If the skin is broken, the lotion must be prepared with double the quantity of water. The part should be kept at rest and the lotion applied as long as pain and swelling last.

13.—Bunions.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Silicea is an efficacious remedy.

Dose.—Two grains dry on the tongue, once a day for a week, then wait three days and repeat.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The application of Arnica or Rhus lotions (one teaspoonful of the tincture to four or five tablespoonsful of water), by means of a linen bandage over the part, especially if there is much inflammation and pain. All pressure must be avoided.

14.—Burns or Scalds. (Ambustiones).

TREATMENT.—1st. Cover the burn immediately with cotton wool, to exclude the air; or for the same object, (2) cover with linen rags, or cotton wool saturated with olive oil; or (3), powder the wound plentifully with flour, keeping it well covered by new applications if necessary; or (4), cover the whole with a plaster of soap, ande by scraping white curd soap, and working it into a salve with tepid water, and spreading it upon linen or muslin. Slight or superficial burns or scalds may be relieved by holding the part to the fire, or by applying spirits of turpentine, brandy, or spirits of wine to them. In

dressing burns puncture the blisters and remove the old skin, but expose the wound as little as possible to the action of the air; do not dress oftener than once a day and do not disturb the parts by washing them. The exclusion of the air from the part affected is of the utmost consequence, and it is best to apply that dressing which can be obtained the quickest.

15.—CATARRHAL FEVER.—Common Cold in the Head and Chest.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Aconitum. — When there is much fever, with a dry and hot skin, and short breathing.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours—a teaspoonful for a child.

Arsenicum.—If there is a profuse discharge of watery mucus from the nose, or if there is great prostration of strength, or relief is obtained from warmth.

Dose.-As Aconitum, repeated every six hours.

Chamomilla.—When there is hoarseness with rattling of mucus in the wind-pipe, the place from which the mucus has been detached feels sore; or if there is shivering with internal heat.

Dose.-As Arsenicum.

Mercurius Sol.—If there is much sneezing with profuse discharge of mucus from the nose with soreness, or hoarseness, and tendency to perspiration.

Dose.-Two grains as Arsenioum.

Nux Vomica.—When there is stoppage or stuffiness of the nose, and heaviness of the head, and general aching in the limbs.

DOSE.—As Arsenicum.

Phosphorus.—If there is violent catarrh with great hoarseness, pains in the chest and cough.
—See under Cough.

DOSE .- As Aconitum.

Accessory Treatment.—The most effectual means of relief is good nursing in a moderately warm and equable temperature—a warm bath, or immersing the feet in hot water, and promoting perspiration by a hot bed and warm drinks. Animal food and stimulating drinks must be abstained from. If there is a liability to catch cold, do not at once when coming from the cold air, endeavour to get warm by approaching a hot fire, but do so by degrees. Use plenty of cold water daily over the chest, shoulders, throat, and neck, sponging freely for two or three minutes, and applying a rough towel or flesh brush afterwards until well warmed.—See Cold in the Head, Cough, and Influenza.

16.—CHICKEN Pox. (Varicella).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—A pustulous eruption resembling Small-pox, but much milder in its character, and shorter in the duration of its stages. The fever is generally slight, the eruption appears twenty-four hours after the commencement of the disorder, and disappears on the fourth or fifth day.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If there is much fever.

Dose.—Two drops to be mixed with four dessertspoonsful of water; a dessertspoonful to be taken every two or three hours.

Belladonna.—If the brain is affected, or there is much heat or pain in the head.

 ${f Dose.}$ —As *Aconitum*, or may be given in alternation with that remedy every three hours.

Pulsatilla.—If the eruption is slow in its development, or there are gastric symptoms.

Dose.—As Aconitum, taken three or four times a day.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The patient should be kept cool in a quiet and well-ventilated room until the fever has left him. He may be sponged down frequently with tepid water, and his diet must be light at first, gradually becoming more nourishing.

17.—CHILBLAINS. (Perniones).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Pulsatilla may be given if there is much inflammation.

Doss.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water three times a day.

EXTERNAL TREATMENT.—If in an inflamed unbroken state, the best applications are (1), one teaspoonful of strong tincture of Cantharides to six teaspoonsful of soap liniment (equal parts of soap and strong spirits of wine); (2), salt and water—a strong brine; (3), snow or ice, or ice-cold water; (4), one teaspoonful of tincture of Arnica to eight of soap liniment or spirits of

wine; or (5), hot bran in which the feet may be immersed. Either of these applications well rubbed in or applied two or three times a day will generally remove these troublesome companions. If in a broken condition, dress with spermaceti cintment, or a lotion composed of one teaspoonful of tincture of Calendula mixed with two tablespoonsful of water, and applied on linen rags.

18.—Cholerine (the Diarrhœa preceding Cholera).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Camphor (the strong saturated tincture) should be first administered.

Dose.—Five drops on a small lump of sugar every seven or ten minutes until a sense of warmth is felt, or until four or five doses have been taken.

Arsenicum is the most suitable medicine after the Camphor.

Dose.—One drop in a little cold water every hour or two, or after each stool.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The patient should be placed in a warm bed and be well covered, having hot bottles applied, and remaining as quiet as possible until a sense of warmth is felt. A little brandy and water should be given at intervals of from twenty minutes to half-an-hour.

19.—Cold in the Head. (Coryza).

1.—DRY COLD IN THE HEAD.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT—Nux Vomica.—When

there is suppression of discharge, with stoppage of nose and heaviness in the forehead.

Dosz.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two to four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms—a teaspoonful may be given to a child.

2.-Fluent Cold in the Head.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—If there is a profuse watery discharge from the nose, sometimes with soreness of the nose, and if relief is obtained from warmth.—See under Influenza.

Dosb .- As Nux Vomica.

Mercurius Sol.—In most cases of ordinary cold in the head, when there is a copious discharge of mucus from the nose, and frequent sneezing.

Dose.—Two grains every four or six hours.

Pulsatilla.—In cases where there is much thick or offensive discharge from the nose, or where there is complete loss of taste and smell.

Dose. - One drop in a little water-repeat as Mercurius Sol.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Catarrhal Fever.—Good nursing and promoting perspiration are the best means of getting rid of a cold. Systematic cold bathing and sponging are required to get rid of a tendency to colds in the head.—See Catarrhal Fever, Cough, and Influenza.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.—Camphor (the strong saturated tincture), if taken on the first indications of a cold in the head will generally prevent its development.

Dose.—Five drops (two for a child) on a small lump of sugar every half hour for four or five doses; afterwards, three times a day, if required.

20.—Colds of Infants.—Snuffles,

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla.—When there is a watery discharge from the nose.

Dose.—Two drops to be mixed with four teaspoonsful of water and one teaspoonful to be given every four or six hours.

Nux Vomica.—If there is dry stoppage of the nose.

DOSR .- As Chamomilla.

Sambucus.—If Nux is not sufficient, and there is much obstruction of the nose.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—A warm bath at 96 degrees before going to bed, or placing the feet in warm water will generally relieve; and if there is much stuffiness, the bridge of the nose may be rubbed with a little simple spermaceti ointment or sweet oil. Children should not be accustomed to hot rooms, but taken into the open air freely, care being taken that their feet are kept dry and warm.

21.—Colic. (Colica; enteralgia).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Griping; severe pains in the abdomen, occurring in paroxysms, relieved by pressure, and attended generally with constipation, flatulence, sickness, or vomiting.

BILIOUS COLIC.—See Colic under Bilious Attacks.

1.—Colic from a Chill or Cold.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla is a valuable medicine in colic from a chill, especially if it arises from a slight degree of cold and there are violent pains with much restlessness.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour to two or four hours, according to the severity of the attack.

Colocynthis.—If the pains are very violent and of a griping or cutting character.

DOSE. - As Chamomilla.

Nux Vomica.—If the pains are cramp-like, pinching, or spasmodic.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—A hot bath for eight or ten minutes, and promoting perspiration by hot drinks.—See under *Spasmodic Colic.*—Also holding the soles of the feet to a hot fire until the body is thoroughly warm. The feet should be kept dry and warm, and flannel worn over the bowels.

COLIC WITH DIARRHEA.—See under Diarrhea.

2.—FLATULENT COLIC.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—China.—If it arises from eating flatulent food, and there is much flatulence, or great distension and fulness in the abdomen.

Doss.—One drop in a little water every half hour to three or four hours, according to the symptoms.

Cocculus.—See under Spasmodic Colic.

Nux Vomica.-When there is griping with

flatulence and distension, or much rumbling in the abdomen, and is frequently a useful remedy to begin with.

Dose,-As China.

Pulsatilla.—If the colic is oppressive with much rumbling and fermentation in the abdomen, or with disagreeable distension and tightness, and if the pain is worse on lying down or sitting.

Dose.-As China.

Accessory Treatment.—A small quantity of good brandy, or a few drops of essence of ginger on lump sugar, will frequently relieve. Friction over the abdomen should be had recourse to, and care should be taken to avoid all foods likely to produce the ailment, as acidulated drinks, raw vegetables, &c.—See Flatulence.

3.—Colic of Infants.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If the face is pale.

Dose.—Two drops to be mixed in four teaspoonsful of water, and one teaspoonful given every half hour or hour until relieved.

Chamomilla.—If the legs are drawn up and the face is red.

Dose.—As Belladonna.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Give a warm bath, or apply flannels dipped in hot water to the bowels, and keep the child warm and dry.

4.—Inflammatory Colic.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. -- Aconitum. -- If there

is much fever with violent cramp-pains, and great sensitiveness of the abdomen.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour to two hours.

Mercurius Sol.—If there are shooting or violent contracting pains, especially around the navel, with much tenderness of the abdomen.

Dose.-Two grains repeated as Aconitum.

Nux Vomica.—If the abdomen is very sensitive to pressure or contact, and feels raw and sore.—See under Colic from a Chill.

DOSE .- As Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Heat must be applied in the form of hot cloths, if a warm bath cannot be borne; or spongio-piline dipped into hot water and laid over the abdomen. Hot bottles must be placed in the bed down the sides of the patient and at his feet.—See under Spasmodic Colic.

COLIC AFTER OR DURING A MEAL.—See Indigestion.

5.—MENSTRUAL COLIC.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla may be given if the pains resemble labour-pains with pressure from the small of the back, or if the abdomen is very sensitive to the touch.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour to one or two hours, until the pain ceases.

Cocculus.—If there are spasms with nausea or faintness, or with pressive pains and spasms in the chest.

Dose. - As Chamomilla.

Pulsatilla is a valuable remedy in many cases of menstrual colic, especially when it is caused by wet or cold.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Painful Menstruation.—The application of heat to the feet or stomach.

6.—Colic during Pregnancy.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla may be first administered, especially if it arises from a chill.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour to three or four hours.

Nux Vomica.—If Chamomilla does not relieve, or if the pains are of a griping or cramp-like character, and the bowels are very costive.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Pulsatilla.—If the pains are worse on sitting or lying down, or with disagreeable tension in the abdomen.

Dose.—As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Menstrual Colic, Colic from a Chill, and Pregnancy.

7.—Spasmodic Colic.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If there is violent colic like a clutching, or as if the bowels were grasped with the nails.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water as Chamomilla.—See under Colic during Pregnancy.

Cocculus.-If there are cramp-like spasmodic

pains and much flatulency, or violent pains relieved by the emission of wind.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Colocynthis.—In very violent, griping, or cutting pains, sometimes with great tenderness or bruised feeling in the abdomen: the pains almost oblige one to bend double.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Nux Vomica.—If there is much constipation with cramp-like pains, or much griping and flatulence.

DosR .- As Belladonna.

Accessory Treatment.—A warm bath at 98 or 100 degrees should be taken, or warm fomentations applied over the bowels. In all severe colics the patient should take a warm bath; or, being seated in a bath with warm water up to the stomach, should be covered with blankets and steamed for ten or twelve minutes, then to be quickly wiped down and laid between warm blankets and covered with plenty of clothes, maintaining the heat with bottles filled with hot water to the feet, or with spongio-piline dipped in hot water and applied to the abdomen. In general a profuse perspiration is produced, which relieves the patient.

8.—Colic arising from Worms.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Cina and Mercurius Sol, are the best medicines.—See under Worms.

22.—Constipation.—Costiveness.

1.—Constipation in General.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia is useful in cases arising from a sedentary life, or occurring in warm weather, or in rheumatic persons; or when occasioned by a disordered stomach, with chilliness and headache.

Dosn.—One drop in a tablespoonful of water every night and morning—a dessertspoonful for a child.

Mercurius Sol.—If there is a bitter taste in the mouth but no loss of appetite, or if the evacuations are lumpy or are passed in one solid ball, dark-coloured, dry, or covered with mucus.

Dose.—Two grains followed by a mouthful of water, three times a day.

Nux Vomica is one of the most important medicines in constipation either recent or chronic, arising from a sedentary life, dissipation, derangement of the stomach, too hearty meals, &c.; especially if there is an ineffectual desire to evacuate the bowels.

Dose.—As *Bryonia*, or may be advantageously alternated with *Sulphur—Nux* at night, *Sulphur* in the morning.

Opium.—In cases of sudden constipation from inactivity of the bowels, torpor, or a want of nervous energy.

Dose.—As Bryonia, or may be taken three times a day.

Sulphur.—In most cases of constipation, either alone or taken in alternation with one of the above medicines.

Dose.—Two grains repeated as Nux Vomica.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The bowels should be solicited at a regular time every day, even if there is no action; active exercise must be taken in the open air, and daily friction used over the stomach and bowels with the hand or flesh brush. A cold bath, either sitz or shower, or pouring cold water over the abdomen, should be used every morning, together with the employment of a coarse towel or flesh glove.

DIET.—A change of diet will generally prove beneficial, and care must be taken not to eat too much at a meal, and to let what is partaken of be simple, easy of digestion, and consisting more of vegetable than animal food—brown bread, barley bread, wholesome ripe fruit, baked pears or apples; avoiding salted meats, cheese, rice, highly-seasoned dishes, and the like. Cold spring water should be freely partaken of on rising in the morning and between each meal, but very little liquid should be taken at meals.—See Indigestion.

2.—Chronic Constipation.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Calcarea Carb. may be used after Nux and Sulphur, if no effect has been produced.

Dose.—Two grains once or twice a day dry on the tongue.

Nux Vomica.—See Constipation in General.

Sulphur.—In most cases of habitual costiveness.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water once or twice a day, or alternately with Nux Vomica.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Constipation in General.—The means to relieve should be persevered in as long as possible without having recourse to purgative medicines, and if the costiveness produces much inconvenience, it is best to administer an injection of warm water or thin gruel.

3.—Constipation of Infants.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia.—When the stool is hard and tough, or large-sized and passed with difficulty.

Dose.—Two drops mixed with four teaspoonsful of water, and a teaspoonful given night and morning.

Nux Vomica.—If it arises from great inactivity of the bowels, or there is anxious ineffectual urging to stool.

Dose.-As Bryonia.

Opium.—In cases of sudden constipation, or if arising from torpor or inactivity of the bowels.

Dose.—As Bryonia, or repeated every four hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—A complete and frequent change of food and using more water in the preparation of it, together with daily friction over the abdomen, will generally remove this condition.

4.—Constipation during Pregnancy.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia may be employed after Nux if that remedy is not sufficient.

Dose.—One drop in a tablespoonful of water every six hours,

Nux Vomica.—Should be first administered. Doss.—As Bryonia.

Opium.—Is in some cases useful.—See under Constipation in General.

Sepia is a most valuable remedy in constipation during pregnancy, and will frequently succeed in removing it when the other medicines fail.

Dose.—Two grains repeated as Bryonia.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—A change of diet, more vegetables and fruit, exercise in the open air, and plenty of fresh water after rising in the morning and two or three times during the day, are generally sufficient to bring about a cure.—See *Pregnancy*.

5.—Constipation during Teething.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia and Nux Vomica should be given in the same way as stated under Constipation of Infants.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Constipation of Infants.

23.—Convulsions.—Fits.—Spasms.

1.—Convulsions caused by a Disordered Stomach.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Chamomilla. — If there is much acidity of the stomach.

Dose.—Two drops to be mixed in four teaspoonsful of water, and one teaspoonful to be given every ten minutes to a quarter of an hour during a paroxysm, gradually increasing the intervals to one hour.

Ipecacuanha.—If occasioned by indigestible food, or overloading the stomach; or if there is nausea, vomiting, or diarrhoea.

Dose .- As Chamomilla.

Nux Vomica may be first administered in most cases.

Dose. - As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Endeavour instantly to promote vomiting by giving warm water to drink, or by irritating the back part of the throat with the finger or a feather.

2.—Convulsions caused by Mental Emotions.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Chamomilla. — If caused by anger or passion.

Dose.—See Chamomilla under Convulsions caused by a Disordered Stomach.

Opium.—If caused by fright.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The warm bath. (See Convulsions from Teething).—The free sprinkling of cold water over the face and head, the application of smelling-salts or spirits of hartshorn to the nostrils, or rubbing the hands and feet with spirits of wine or Eau de Cologne.

3.—Convulsions from Teething.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If there is a comatose condition, with dilated pupils of the eyes.

Dose.—As Chamomilla under Convulsions caused by a Disordered Stomach.

Chamomilla.—If there is involuntary movement of the head, great restlessness, and jerking of the limbs.

DOSE.-As Belladonna.

Ignatia is the most valuable remedy at the commencement of the treatment.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The child should at once be placed in a warm bath, at about 96 degrees, and kept there for five or ten minutes or until the severity of the paroxysm is broken. It should then be wrapped in heated flannel; or, if the convulsions continue, the legs and feet should be placed in warm water, and at the same time a stream of cold water poured upon the crown of the head. This treatment may be repeated if necessary. The soles of the feet may be smartly slapped, and care should be taken not to let the head hang back or lean forward upon the chest; fresh air should be admitted, and all froth removed from the mouth which should be kept open. Having the gums well lanced will often at once relieve. Plenty of fresh air, exercise, and attention to diet will generally do much in preventing convulsions.

4.—Convulsions caused by Worms.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Cina and Ignatia are the two most useful medicines, and may be given in alternation.—See Worms.

24.—Corns. (Clavi pedis).

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from the part and broad-toed shoes worn, and the leather of which the shoes are composed should be soft and pliant. The application of a drop of strong acetic acid to the corn night and morning (taking care not to injure the surrounding skin) for a few days, will frequently remove it. After the acid has been applied for about a week or ten days, the foot should be soaked in hot water, and the scales of the corn removed with the finger nail. An Arnica lotion (one teaspoonful of the tincture to four tablespoonsful of water) will generally prove a relief when the corn is very tender; also a small water bandage perseveringly applied, or a warm poultice: skilful cutting by an experienced hand is also recommended. The best protection to a corn is a piece of very thick soft wash leather (not one of the common plaisters) carefully cut and pared to exactly fit the corn, with a hole in the This, if nicely done, will last for months, and the longer it is worn the better protection and fit it will become. It can be removed at night and applied every morning with a little moisture.

25.—Cough. (*Tussis*). 1.—Dry Cough.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If the cough is violent and spasmodic, or almost without intermission, or if it is renewed by the least movement.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two to four or six hours according to the severity of the cough—a teaspoonful may be given to a child.

Bryonia.—If there are stitches or pains in the side or head on coughing, or the cough is spasmodic or suffocative.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Ipecacuanha.—If there is a suffocative feeling as from accumulation of mucus.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Nux Vomica.—When there is an accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat which will not be detached, or if there is a feeling of rawness in the throat, or bruised feeling in the stomach on coughing, or if the cough is rough, dry, and deep.

Dose,-As Belladonna.

Phosphorus.—When the cough arises from tickling in the throat, or if there are stitches in the throat, or pains or soreness in the chest.

DOSE. - As Belladonna.

Accessory Treatment.—Simple demulcent or mucilaginous drinks, as linseed tea either alone or sweetened and with liquorice dissolved in it; preparations of gum arabic dissolved in barley water (\frac{1}{4} oz. to a pint), with half an ounce of sugar and the same of sweet almonds pounded, the whole to be rubbed together and strained; black currant jam or jelly with hot water poured over them, or honey and treacle mixed together and a little vinegar added, or the various preparations of liquorice. The application of warm water to the chest will frequently relieve. The best means of preventing cough and cold are to sponge freely the chest and

shoulders with cold water daily, rubbing them afterwards with a rough towel, and if otherwise strong, to avoid too much clothing, too hot rooms, and to enjoy plenty of fresh air.—See *Bronchitis* and *Catarrhal Fever*.

2.—Cough with Expectoration.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—If there is acrid, bitter, frothy, difficult, mucous, or salty expectoration.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours—a teaspoonful for a child.

Mercurius Sol.—If the expectoration is of an acrid or watery character.

Doss.—Two grains repeated as Arsenicum.

Phosphorus.—If there is frothy, mucous, purulent, sour, or sweetish expectoration.

Tose.—As Arsenicum.

Pulsatilla.—If there is disgusting, frothy, mucous, thick or profuse expectoration.

Dose.-As Arsenicum.

Sulphur.—In chronic cases, or where the expectoration is thick or profuse.

Dose.—As Mercurius, or in chronic cases to be repeated night and morning.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Dry Cough.
—Warm water to the chest, and steaming the throat will sometimes relieve.

3.—Cough with Hoarseness.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Mercurius Sol.—In simple catarrhal coughs with hoarseness.

Dosz.—Two grains every six hours.

Phosphorus.—In more severe cases than Mercurius Sol., where there is great hoarseness and violent cough, or where there is much pain in the chest with the cough.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours.

Spongia.—When there is cough and cold with hoarseness, and when Mercurius Sol. does not seem to relieve.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every six hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Dry Cough.

—A wet bandage round the throat will give relief.—See Hoarseness.

4.—Cough with Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia.— If there are stitches in the side, or soreness in the pit of the stomach when coughing.

Dose.—As Belladonna under Dry Cough.

Phosphorus.—If there is great soreness in the chest on coughing.

Dose.—As Bryonia.

Sulphur.—In chronic cases, especially when there is pain in the chest or a sensation of rawness.

Dose.—Two grains repeated night and morning.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Dry Cough.

5.—Cough with Pains in the Head.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia.—If there is

the sensation when coughing as if the head and chest would split.

Dose.-As Belladonna under Dry Cough.

Nux Vomica.—When there is violent headache during coughing.

Dose.-As Bryonia.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Dry Cough.

6.—STOMACH COUGH.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Bryonia. — If the cough comes on after eating and drinking, and is of a spasmodic character.

 ${\tt Dose.}$ —One drop in a dessert spoonful of water three times a day.

Nux Vomica.—If the cough is accompanied with a bruised pain in the stomach, and is of a rough, dry, deep character.—See under *Indigestion*.

Dose.-As Bryonia.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under *Indigestion*. — Active exercise in the fresh air is indispensable.

26.—Croup. (Angina Membranacea).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—A violent and peculiar inflammation of the membrane lining the windpipe and especially the bronchia, producing a peculiar secretion which concretes almost immediately, forming a false membrane which lines the affected parts. It generally commences like a cold, with hoarseness and sneez-

CROUP. 53

ing; to which succeeds fever, anxiety, short and difficult breathing; with wheezing, whistling, or rattling respiration; and a rough, crowing, barking, or ringing cough, as if the sound was sent through a brazen tube. Croup is distinguished from Asthma of Millar principally by the symptoms being always present (whereas the paroxysms of the asthma are periodical), by fever and by the urine being red and inflammatory.

1.—FOR THE INCIPIENT STAGE.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Hepar is an excellent remedy, to be used before the acute symptoms are present, when there is a hoarse, hollow cough with wheezing.

Dose.—Two grains every three or four hours, dry, followed by a mouthful of water.

2.—For the Acute Stage.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—During the inflammatory period, when there is fever, short dry cough, and hurried breathing.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water, to be taken every hour, or alternated with one drop of *Spongia* in the same quantity of water every half hour or even ten or fifteen minutes apart in severe cases.

Hepar.—If the croup symptoms are attended with rattling of mucus, or the cough is more of a loose and moist character, or if there are symptoms of suffocation when lying down.

Dose.—Two grains, repeated or alternated with Spongia as under Aconitum.

Spongia.—In the decided croup symptoms, and in the worst cases where there is hoarse, hollow, barking, and crowing cough, or slow

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ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—A warm bath should be given.—See Colic of Infants.

28.—Deafness from a Cold. $(Dysec \alpha a)$.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Mercurius Sol. will generally be sufficient.

DOSE.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water three times a day—a teaspoonful for a child.

Pulsatilla may be tried after Mercurius Sol., especially if there is a sensation as of the ears being stopped, with roaring and humming.

Dose.—One drop—repeat as Mercurius Sol.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Catarrhal Fever.—Keep the part warm by means of flannel. The ear may be gently syringed with warm soap-suds, and a little cotton wool moistened with olive oil or glycerine inserted.

29.—Diarrhæa.—Looseness of the Bowels.

BILIOUS DIARRHEA.—See under Bilious Attacks.

1.—DIARRHŒA FROM A CHILL OR COLD.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—In very severe cases with violent colic pains.—See under Diarrhæa with Colic, and Violent Diarrhæa.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every ball hour or hour.

Bryonia.—If in the heat of summer or from cold drinks.

Dosz.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours—a teaspoonful for a child.

Dulcamara is a prominent remedy in simple cases arising from cold, even if there is colic.

Dose .- As Bryonia.

Mercurius Sol.—In more severe cases than Dulcamara, or if the stools are of a dysenteric character, or there is much chilliness and shivering.

Dose.—Two grains every three hours in a little water.

Accessory Treatment.—The patient should remain quiet, or even lie down and be kept warm. A little cold brandy and water will frequently be beneficial. The diet must consist of light and un-irritating foods—rice boiled in milk, sago, barley water, arrowroot, gruel, &c., beef tea, and a little mutton or other light animal food, but no vegetables or fruits.

2.—Chronic Diarrhea.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT—Phosphorus.—If with painless evacuations, or debility and emaciation.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every night and morning.

Sulphur is useful in all obstinate cases.

Dosz.—Two grains repeated as Phosphorus.

Accessory Treatment.—Care must be taken to live temperately, to avoid foods of difficult digestion, to let the diet be unstimulating but nutritious, to avoid raw fruits, unwholesome vegetables, or acids; and to take mutton-broth

or beef-tea without fat, meat jellies, calves'-foot jelly, rice, stale bread, biscuit, &c., and a little wine and water. Moderate exercise should be taken, and change of air is frequently advisable.

3.- DIARRHŒA WITH COLIC.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—If there is violent diarrhoea, with great pain and weakness, or occurring after eating and drinking.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every hour —a teaspoonful for a child.

Chamomilla.—When the colic is very severe and the evacuations are like stirred-up eggs.—See under Colic from a Chill.

Dose.—As Arsenicum, repeated every one, two, or three hours.

Colocynthis.—If there is bilious or watery diarrhea with severe cramp-like pains.—See under Colic or Diarrhea, under Indigestion.

Dose .- As Arsenicum.

Mercurius Sol.—If there is much chilliness, or if the stools are of a dysenteric or bilious character, or if there is colic and griping with straining after an evacuation.

Dose. - Two grains, repeated as Chamomilla.

Pulsatilla. — If the stools are mucous or watery, or the diarrhoea arises from a disordered stomach.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Veratrum.—In diarrheas resembling cholera, or when there is great debility and severe cutting pains.

Dose. - As Arsenicum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—This form of diarrhoea is often salutary. The feet should be kept warm and hot fomentations applied to the abdomen. Simple warm gruels and light mucilaginous drinks may be given. In severe cases, five drops of strong spirits of Camphor on a lump of sugar may be taken and repeated in a quarter of an hour with much benefit.

4.—DIARRHEA FROM DISORDERED STOMACH.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Pulsatilla will mostly relieve.

Dosg.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—A spare light diet must be observed.

5.—DIARRHEA OF INFANTS OR CHILDREN.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla.—In ordinary cases of diarrhoea in infants, especially if of a greenish bilious character, or attended with colic, or arising from a chill.

Dose.—Two drops mixed with four teaspoonsful of water, and a teaspoonful given every two or three hours.

Ipecacuanha.—If occurring in the heat of summer, or if it arises from overloading the stomach, or is attended with vomiting.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Rheum.—If there is much acidity, and soursmelling stools.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Accessory Treatment.—The child must be kept warm, and the diet should consist of rice,

baked flour, boiled milk, or light broths without fat. If very severe, change of air or sea-air may be beneficial.

DIABRHEA AFTER OR DURING A MEAL.— . See under Indigestion.

6.—DIARRHEA FROM MENTAL EMOTIONS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Chamomilla. — If from anger or passion.

Dose.—One drop every four hours in a little water.

Ignatia.—If from grief.

Dosb.-As Chamomilla.

Opium.—If from fright.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Diarrhæa from a Chill.

7.—Painless Diarrhea.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — China should be given in most cases.

Dose.—Two drops in a tablespoonful of water every four or six hours.

Phosphorus.—See under Chronic Diarrhæa.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Chronic Diarrheea.

8.—DIARRHEA DURING PREGNANCY.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla should be given first.

Dose.—One drop in a desserts poonful of water every four or six hours. Pulsatilla.—If Chamomilla does not produce the desired effect.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Perfect rest, a light diet and but little at a time, keeping the feet warm and the abdomen well covered with flannel, are necessary in this form of diarrhoea.
—See under Pregnancy.

9.—DIARRHEA DURING TEETHING.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Chamomilla. — See under Diarrhæa of Infants.

Ipecacuanha.—Is useful in some cases of diarrhea during dentition.—See under Diarrhæa of Infants.

Mercurius Sol.—If there is much straining after each evacuation.

Dose.—Two grains to be mixed in half a small tumbler of water and a teaspoonful given every two or three hours.

Accessory Treatment.—The food may be changed, and baked flour, boiled milk or rice, may be given; but great care must be exercised in arresting too suddenly the diarrhoea during dentition. Keep the child warm and dry.

10.-VIOLENT DIARRHEA.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—If attended with violent pain, or great weakness, or vomiting.—See under Violent Vomiting.

Doss.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour to two or three hours.

Veratrum.—If there is frequent and violent diarrhoea, and extreme weakness during stool.
—See under Diarrhoea with Colic.

Dose. - As Arsenicum,

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The strength must be maintained by a nutritious diet—strong beef tea, essence of meat, &c., given frequently in small quantities, together with a little wine or cold brandy and water; perfect rest must be enjoined.

11.—DIARRHEA WITH VOMITING.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Arsenicum. — See under Violent Diarrhaa and Vomiting.

Ipecacuanha.—Is a useful medicine in less severe cases than Arsenicum or Veratrum are given for.—See under Vomiting of Food.

Veratrum.—See under Violent Diarrhaa and Vomiting.

12.—DIARRHEA WITH WEAKNESS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum, Phosphorus (see under Chronic Diarrhaa), and Veratrum are the best remedies.— See under Violent Diarrhaa. &c.

30.—DIPHTHERIA.—Boulogne Sore-Throat.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—A peculiar inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat, which is accompanied by the production of a false membrane—patches of grey or wash-

leather-like spots which deposit on the tonsils, and which are small at first, but gradually increase and threaten suffocation. The disease is attended with great prostration. It usually sets in with shivering and great depression, dryness and tingling in the throat, difficulty of swallowing, vomiting, and sometimes headache. The tongue is loaded, but there is no active fever.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna and Mercurius Sol. have been found most useful at the commencement; an experienced physician should be instantly summoned.

Dose.—Two drops of Belladonna alternately with two grains of Mercurius Sol. every two, three, or four hours, as soon as the premonitory symptoms are observed.

Mercurius Iodatus is sometimes preferable to Mercurius Sol., either in alternation with Belladonna or alone.

Dose.—Two grains every two, three, or four hours.—See Belladonna.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The throat must be gargled with glycerine, or glycerine and water, or the glycerine may be applied freely to the throat with a camel's-hair pencil. The diet must be of the most nourishing and concentrated kind, and frequently given. It should consist of strong beef-tea, essence of meat, eggs and milk beaten together, oyster broth, bits of oysters, wine-whey, &c. Great cleanliness must be observed with all spoons, forks, &c., after being used by the patient, and the house and room should be freely ventilated.

31.—DYSENTERY.—Bloody Flux.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—A disease of the larger bowels, in which the stools are frequent and often bloody, attended with griping and straining, and, in the acute form of the disease, with fever. There exists frequent and urgent desire to evacuate the bowels, which are confined, accompanied with violent straining; and the stools contain little or no ordinary matter, but consist principally of pure mucus, mucus mixed with blood, pure blood, or greenish, bilious, brownish, or blackish, putrid matters.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Colocynthis is second only to Mercurius in most forms of dysentery, and is especially required in severe griping colic, and distension of the abdomen.

Doss.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two or three hours, or alternated at the same length of time with *Mercurius*.

Mercurius Corrosivus is generally considered the most important form of Mercury in dysentery, and the best remedy in the disease.

Dose.-Two grains repeated as Colocunthis.

Mercurius Solubilis is almost of equal value with Mercurius Cor., and is especially required for the violent straining after stool.

Dose.-Two grains repeated as Colocynthis.

Nux Vomica.—If there are frequent small stools, and a discharge of bloody mucus.

DOSE.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two or three hours.

Sulphur.—Often in the most desperate cases, or when other remedies have failed.

Dose.—Two grains every three hours, or taken alternately with *Mercurius* every three hours.

Accessory Treatment.—The patient must be kept in a horizontal position in bed, and at perfect rest—well covered but not heated. If there is much pain, warm flannels should be applied to the stomach. The diet must consist of rice, sago, arrowroot, barley, baked flour, toast water, &c.; and if there is much weakness and prostration, beef tea, broths, and meat jellies. Should there be no tendency to acute inflammation, and the debility is great, a little wine and water may be advisable. During convalescence, care must be taken not to eat anything difficult of digestion. Flannel should be worn next to the skin, and care taken not to get damp or catch cold.

32.—EARACHE. (Otalgia).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Belladonna. — If there are tearing and shooting pains, sometimes extending to the throat, or great sensibility to the least noise.

DOSE.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every one or two hours—a teaspoonful for a child.

Chamomilla.—Especially if the earache arises from a chill, or if the pains are of a stabbing character.

DOSE. - As Belladonna.

Mercurius Sol.—If of a rheumatic character, or when there is much chilliness and shooting pains, or if worse in bed.

DOSE.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water every two or three hours.

Pulsatilla.—When there is much inflammation, or pains as though something would pass through the ear.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Heat should be applied to the ear in the form of a hot poultice, roasted onion, heated flannels, hot bran or scorched flour in a bag. A light diet should be observed, consisting chiefly of farinaceous food.

33.—Ears, Discharge from the. (Otorrhæa)

1.—DISCHARGE FROM THE EARS ARISING FROM COLD.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Mercurius Sol.—If the discharge is waxy or purulent, or if there is much excoriation of the ear.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water night and morning.

Pulsatilla.—If the discharge is purulent or mucous.

Dosz.—One drop repeated as Mercurius Sol., or three times a day.

Accessory Treatment.—The ears should be kept very clean by being frequently washed with tepid milk and water, and occasionally carefully syringed with the same.

2.—DISCHARGE FROM THE EARS AFTER ACUTE DISEASES.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If after scarlatina.

Dose.—One drop night and morning in a little water.

Mercurius Sol.—If after small pox.

Dose.—Two grains night and morning.

Pulsatilla.—If after measles or scarlatina.—See under Measles.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Discharge from the Ears arising from Cold.

34.—EARS, HUMMING IN THE.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If arising from congestion of blood to the head.

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Dose}}$.—One drop in a dessert spoonful of water three times a day.

Nux Vomica. — If from indigestion, or if worse in the morning.

Dose.—As Belladonna.

Pulsatilla.—If from indigestion or a chill, or if worse in the evening.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Sulphur.—In all obstinate cases.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water night and morning.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Determination of Blood to the Head, Indigestion, and Catarrhal Fever.

35.—Ears, Inflammation of the. (Otitis).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Acute pain in the ears and fever, increased by the slightest noise, or movement of the jaws.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—When there is great pain extending to the throat, fever and great sensibility to the least noise.

DOSE.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every hour or two, increasing the intervals as the pain subsides.

Mercurius Sol.—If there is swelling of the glands, or soreness of the ear and discharge.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours.

Pulsatilla is the specific remedy, especially when the external ear is much affected.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—If the pain is very violent, apply heated flannels, or bags filled with hot bran or scorched flour, or foment with warm milk and water, or apply a warm bread and milk poultice. The diet should be similar to that in fever.

36.—Erysipelas.—St. Anthony's Fire.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—A superficial shining redness, and inflammation of the skin, which disappears under pressure of the finger, but returns as soon as the pressure is removed. There is generally fever, and a burning heat and tingling rather than acute pain. It fre-

quently follows injuries; blisters often form on the inflamed surface (vesicular erysipelas), and it sometimes assumes a severe and dangerous form.

1.—SIMPLE ERYSIPELAS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If there is considerable fever, with hot dry skin.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two hours, or alternately with *Belladonna* with the same space of time between the doses.—A teaspoonful may be given to a child.

Belladonna is the specific remedy in this form of erysipelas.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT. — Flour, starch, or plain hair powder may be dusted over the part; all other outward applications should be avoided, and great care must be taken to prevent catching cold. The diet should at first be simple and unstimulating, chiefly consisting of farinaceous or vegetable food, with barley water or toast water, and in some cases a little beef, mutton, or chicken broth.

2.—Vesicular Erysipelas.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Belladonna. — If there is much fever, or before the use of Rhus.

 ${f Dose}$.—One drop in a dessert spoonful of water every two to four hours.

Rhus is the specific remedy in this form of erysipelas.

Dose.—As Belladonna, or taken in alternation with it.

Arsenicum.—In dangerous cases, when there is a tendency to gangrene.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three or four hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT. — See under Simple Erysipelas.

37.—Excoriation of the Skin of Infants. (Intertrigo).

DESCRIPTION OF AILMENT.—Soreness of the skin mostly arising from want of cleanliness, from insufficient drying after washing, from pressure, or from chafing.

1.—Excoriation in General.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla is generally the best remedy.

Dose.—Two drops to be mixed in half a small tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful given night and morning.

Sulphur.—After Chamomilla, or if it is insufficient.

Dose. - Two grains mixed and repeated as Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Great cleanliness; frequently bathing the parts with cold or tepid water and wiping them dry with soft flannel, dusting them with plain powder or powdered starch, or using a lotion of tincture of Arnica (six to ten drops of the tincture to a teacupful of tepid water.)

2.—Excoriation behind the Ears.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Graphites is the proper medicine.

Dose.—Two grains to be mixed in a wineglassful of water, and a teaspoonful given three times a day.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Excoriation in General.

38.—EYE, BLACK.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Arnica should be taken.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

EXTERNAL TREATMENT.—Bathe with a lotion of Arnica (five drops of the tincture to a table-spoonful of water); in some cases a lotion of Calendula (one teaspoonful of the tincture to two tablespoonsful of water) will prove of great benefit.

39.—Eye, Inflammation of the. (Ophthalmia).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Redness of the whites of the eyes, a sense of heat and acute pains in the ball and often into the head, great intolerance of light, dryness of the eyes, or copious secretion of scalding tears, and fever.

1.—Acute Inflammation of the Eyes.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—In most cases of acute inflammation, with intolerable pains, or great dread of light.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours, either alone or alternately with Belladonna.

Arnica.—If inflammation arises from an injury, a blow, &c.

DOSE.—As Aconitum, or may be taken in alternation with that remedy every three or four hours.

Arsenicum.—In some cases arising from a cold, if the mucus is of an acrid, corroding nature, the pain is intensely burning, and if the dread of light is very great.

Dose.-As Aconitum.

Belladonna.—When the eyes are very red, very sensitive to the light, and there are aching pains round the eyes, or to a depth in the head.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Euphrasia is useful in similar cases as Belladonna, if accompanied by an abundant discharge of mucus or tears.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Mercurius Sol.—When there is a sensation as of sand under the eyelids, or cutting pains with itching and shooting. It is frequently useful after Belladonna.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Pulsatilla.—In cases where there is much discharge of tears, especially in the open air, and swelling of the eyelids, or if the pains are of a pressive or shooting character.

 ${f Dose}$.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Accessory Treatment.—Remove everything that may occasion irritation to the eye, and keep the patient quiet, and in a partly or even wholly darkened room. Bathe the eye with

tepid water, or milk and water. If the inflammation runs high, the diet must be spare, as in fever.

2.—CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Calcarea Carb. is a useful medicine to follow Sulphur.

Dose.—Two grains dry on the tongue night and morning for a week or ten days, then pause two or three days without medicine, and repeat, or give another medicine.

Hepar is a useful medicine after Belladonna or Mercurius Sol. (see under Acute Inflammation of the Eyes), if the ailment assumes a protracted character.

DOSE. - As Calcarea Carb.

Sulphur is generally the first administered, and is frequently required during the course of treatment.

Dose.—As Calcarea Carb.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The general diet and regimen should be such as tend to invigorate the constitution; and a slight stimulant may be used to the eye in the form of a lotion of five or six grains of sulphate of zinc to four ounces of distilled water or rose water, applied night and morning.

3.—Inflammation of the Eyes of Infants.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum is the most important remedy, especially if cold or exposure to a strong light is the cause, and the eyes are very red and inflamed.

Dose.—Two drops to be mixed in a large wineglassful of water, and a teaspoonful given every three or four hours.

Belladonna may be alternated with Aconitum.

Dose.—As Aconitum; may be alternated three or four hours apart.

Chamomilla.—If Aconitum or Belladonna produce no improvement, or there is much redness, swelling, or agglutination of the eyelids.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Sulphur is useful in all kinds of obstinate inflammations.

Dose.—Two grains mixed as Aconitum, repeated night and morning.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Acute Inflammation of the Eyes.—Bathe frequently with tepid milk and water.

40.—Eyelids, Inflammation of the. (Blepharitis).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Eyelids red, swollen and painful, frequently attended with an increase or alteration of the natural secretion causing an agglutination of the eyelids in the morning.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—When the eyelids are swollen, hard and red, with heat, burning, and dryness.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three to six hours—a teaspoonful for a child.

Belladonna.—Is often a useful medicine after Aconitum, if the external surface or margins are much inflamed, or the margins are turned up.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Mercurius Sol.—If there is much shooting or burning pain and itching, or else no pain, or if there are ulcers on the margins.

Dose.—Two grains repeated as Aconitum.

Pulsatilla.—If there is much secretion of mucus and appearance of styes, and much inflammatory redness of the lids.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Accessory Treatment.—Foment the eyelids with tepid water or milk and water.—See Stye on the Eyelid.

41.—FACEACHE—Tic-Doloreux.— Neuralgic Pains in the Face. (Prosopalgia).

1.—FACEACHE IN GENERAL.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum is useful in inflammatory or rheumatic faceaches, where there is great heat and swelling, or where there is violent throbbing, or intolerable pains with fever.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour or hour, gradually increasing the interval as the pain abates.

Arsenicum.—If the pains are of a violent burning character, and are relieved by the application of external heat, or if there is great prostration, or if the pains are so severe as to drive almost to despair, or are periodical.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two to three hours.

Belladonna.—If the pains are in the nerves under the eyes and there is heat and redness of the face, or if the pains are worse from the slightest movement, rubbing the part, the least noise, or even current of air.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Colocynthis.—If there are violent tearing and shooting pains, principally on the left side of the face, and extending to the ears and all parts of the head, also if the pains are aggravated by the slightest touch.

Dose .- As Aconitum .

Nux Vomica.—In rheumatic nervous faceache, if there are drawing and jerking pains, or if the pains are aggravated by thinking, or cold air, or after eating; or if the patient leads a sedentary life.

Dosb.-As Aconitum.

Staphysagria.—Will frequently be found useful when the pain commences in a hollow tooth and spreads over the whole jaw, or if there are pressive beating pains extending from the teeth to the eyes.

Dose.-As Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—If the faceache is severe, the external application of Aconite in the form of five drops of the strong tincture (poison) in a teaspoonful of strong spirits of wine, may be rubbed into the affected part every half hour if necessary; or chloroform may frequently be applied externally with benefit; or applications of cold water or of ice in some

cases, and cloths dipped in hot water in others. During a prevalence of tic-doloreux, a warm bath at 96 degrees may be taken two or three times a week. A careful diet and regimen is advisable (see under *Indigestion*), change of air and scene, active daily exercise in the country on foot or on horseback, and avoidance of draughts of air and exposure to damp and wet.—See *Toothache*.

2.—FACEACHE FROM A CHILL.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—See under Faceache in General.

Belladonna.—See under Faceache in General.

Chamomilla.—If there is great sensibility to pain, and restlessness, or swelling of the face.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every hour or two.

Mercurius Sol.—If worse at night, or with swelling of the cheeks.

Dose.-Two grains every three or four hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—To draw near a hot fire, to wrap the face warmly up, or apply heated flannels, and promote free perspiration.—See under Catarrhal Fever and Swollen Face.

42.—FACE, SWOLLEN.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna should be taken in alternation with Mercurius Sol., and will generally relieve.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours, or alternately with two grains of Mercurius Sol. at the same intervals of time.

Chamomilla.—If the swelling is hard, and the face hot and red.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Mercurius Sol.—See Belladonna.

Accessory Treatment.—Apply a bread-and-milk poultice, or foment with hot water or milk and water, and gargle the cheek inside with the same. Keep the face warm and covered up with flannel.

43.—Fainting. (Syncope).

1.—Fainting from Debilitating Losses.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—China is the best medicine.

Doss.—Two drops in a little water every fifteen minutes to half an hour.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Plenty of nourishment must be given, with wine or brandy.

2.—HYSTERICAL FAINTING.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla.—When there is a tendency to faint from the least suffering, or great excitability of disposition.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every quarter of an hour to one or two hours.

Ignatia.—If there is great nervous excitement and headache.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Moschus. — Is useful in obstinate cases of fainting.

Dose.-As Chamomilla,

Nux Vomica.—Is a useful remedy when fainting occurs in persons debilitated by excessive study, or sedentary habits, or if the fits occur after a meal, or after taking exercise.

Dose.—As Chamomilla, during the attack; afterwards every three or four hours.

Accessory Treatment.—Place the patient in a recumbent position; let her smell ammonia, strong vinegar, spirits of camphor, or any pungent odour; or sprinkle the face with cold water and apply friction to the legs and arms. Admit plenty of fresh air and loosen the dress. Persons subject to fainting should be careful to keep themselves as quiet as possible, abstain from stimulating food, and live a regular and equable life, with plenty of fresh air and gentle exercise on foot, horseback, or in open carriage.—See Hysteria.

3.—FAINTING FROM MENTAL EMOTIONS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Ignatia. — If from grief.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every quarter of an hour during the attack, afterwards every two or three hours.

Opium.—If from fright.

Dose.-As Ignatia.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Hysterical Fainting.

44.—FATIGUE.

1.—BODILY FATIGUE.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arnica.—If from any

labour or physical exertion—walking, rowing and the like.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three or four hours—a teaspoonful for a child.

Rhus.—If from lifting or carrying great weights or loads.

Dose.-As Arnica.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Sponging with tepid water, in which a little brandy, vinegar, or tincture of Arnica has been mixed, will be found very refreshing, and the moderate use of a stimulant may likewise be beneficial. The diet should be nourishing—a little beef-tea, tender beef steak or chop, in small quantities, but taken frequently.

2.-MENTAL FATIGUE.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna is useful in headaches caused by excessive study.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Calcarea Carb.—When the least conversation fatigues very much.

Dose.—Two grains night and morning, dry on the tongue.

Nux Vomica is the best remedy in most cases of mental fatigue.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water three times a day.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Perfect rest should be given to the mental powers, and in many cases change of air and scene are needful. The free use of cold water in bathing is also a valuable adjunct and should always be made use of.
—See also under Chronic Indigestion.

45.—Fever, Simple or Inflammatory.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Shivering, sickness, and pains in the back, followed by hot dry skin, thirst, headache, short breathing, quick full pulse, loss of appetite, and scanty urine. Simple fever is mostly a slight and transient disorder when occurring alone, but when fever accompanies eruptive or inflammatory diseases, it becomes more serious.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum is the best remedy.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two to four hours—a teaspoonful for a child.

Belladonna.—If there is delirium, loss of consciousness, dilated pupils of the eyes, or pains and heat in the forehead.

Dosg.—As Aconitum, or taken in alternation with that medicine at intervals of three or four hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—In the treatment of fever, the room in which the patient is should be cool, airy, and well ventilated, and kept at an even temperature of about 60 degrees. The covering to the bed should in general be light, but suited to the feelings of the patient; the linen should be often changed, and the patient may be frequently sponged down with tepid water. The diet must be light, easy of digestion, and unstimulating—barley water, thin gruel, or arrowroot, with toast water or water to allay thirst; ice water or ice may be held in the mouth, and fruits, especially grapes, will be found refreshing; also roasted apples, oranges, strawberries, raspberries, &c., if the bowels are

not disordered. If in severe fevers there is great and rapid prostration of strength or much weakness, brandy and water, and beef-tea, or essence of meat, should be given frequently, but in small quantities at a time.

46.—Fevers.

See Catarrhal Fever and Acute Rheumatism; also the Eruptive Fevers,—Chickenpox, Erysipelas, Heat Spots, Measles, Nettlerash, Rash, Scarlet Fever, Scarlet Rash, Smallpox, &c.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Simple or Inflammatory Fever, and the heading of each disease.

47.—FLATULENCE.—Wind.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Carbo Vegetabilis.—When it arises from taking the smallest quantity of food.

Dose.—Two grains every three or four hours in acute cases, otherwise three times a day.

China.—If flatulency arises from flatulent food, or after eating fat meats or fruits, with much distension.

Dose.—Two drops repeated as Carbo Veg.

Nux Vomica.—If there is abundant flatulence, or if it is worse after eating and drinking.

Dose.-As China.

Pulsatilla is a very efficacious remedy, especially when the symptom arises from fat or rich food, pastry, &c.

Dose.-As China.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Indigestion.—Eat slowly, and chew the food carefully. Three or four charcoal biscuits or charcoal lozenges may be taken daily, or a few grains of pure vegetable charcoal mixed in a teaspoonful of brandy twice or thrice a day. Sometimes immediate relief may be obtained from a few drops of essence of ginger on a small lump of sugar. Vegetables should be sparingly taken; and plenty of exercise in the fresh air and friction over the abdomen are enjoined.—See Flatulent Colic.

48.—Giddiness.—Vertigo.

1.—Giddiness from Congestion of Blood to the Head.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.— Aconitum may be taken alternately with Belladonna, or is especially useful if the giddiness is felt on raising the head when lying or stooping, or there is much redness of the face.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every one to four hours, or alternately with *Belladonna* at those intervals of time.

Belladonna.—See Aconitum.—Or if there is partial loss of consciousness, staggering, or fulness and violent pressure in the forehead.

Dose.-See Aconitum.

Nux Vomica.—If during or after meals, or when walking in the open air, or with fainting, or with whirling in the head and danger of falling.

DOSE .- As Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Determimination of Blood to the Head.—The free use of cold water daily is indispensable, together with regular exercise in the fresh air.

2.—GIDDINESS FROM INDIGESTION OF A DISORDERED STOMACH.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Nux Vomica.—See Giddiness from Congestion to the Head.—If from wine, or coffee, or heavy meals.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every hour to three or four, according to circumstances.

Pulsatilla.—If arising from fat or rich food or pastry, or if there is relief in the open air, or it is accompanied with nausea or with feelings as though intoxicated.

Dose.-As Nux Vomica.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Indigestion.—Fast a short time, and let the diet be plain and very light, drinking freely of cold water. In some cases it is advisable to promote vomiting by drinking freely of warm water, and tickling the back part of the throat with the finger or a feather.

GIDDINESS AFTER OR DURING A MEAL.—See under Indiaestion.

3.—GIDDINESS FROM WEAKNESS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—China is the best remedy.

Dosn.—Two drops in a dessertspoonful of water three times a day.

Accessory Treatment.—If unconnected with

any special disease, a tonic and invigorating diet and regimen should be observed.

49.—GLANDS, SWELLING OF THE.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna and Mercurius Sol. will generally afford relief in simple cases.

Dose.—One drop of *Belladonna* alternately with two grains of *Mercurius Sol*. (each in a dessertspoonful of water), every three or four hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Catarrhal Fever.—The glands should be rubbed with warm sweet oil, or camphorated oil, and kept well covered with flannel. Care should be taken not to get wet or damp, and to observe a spare diet.

50.—Gout. (Arthritis).

Description of Disease.—Pains in the joints with inflammatory or chronic cold swelling, and symptoms of deranged digestion. The pains are generally severe, and the inflammation mostly attacks the smaller joints, particularly the first joint of the great toe, which becomes red, hot, and swollen. It sometimes suddenly changes from one location to another and returns at intervals, various joints or parts becoming affected after repeated attacks. Gout is mostly an hereditary disease coming on without any evident external cause, generally preceded by disorder of the digestive organs, and accompanied by a plethoric state of the system.

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MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If there is considerable fever, with great sensibility to the touch, or throbbings in the foot.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Bryonia.—If the pains are worse when moving the part, or if there is red, hot swelling, with shooting pains.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Nux Vomica.—Is often useful for the warnings of gout, or if spirituous liquors are the cause of the attack, or if there is a sensation of torpor and numbness in the parts affected.

Dose.-As Aconitum.

Pulsatilla.—In wandering gout, with shifting pains, or if worse when rising from a seat or lying down.

DOSE .- As Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Rheumatism.—The diet must be very spare during the acute symptoms, as thin gruel, bread and milk, light bread puddings, barley water, arrowroot and the like, oranges, roasted apples, grapes, &c. Keep the affected part in such a moderately cool state as to be comfortable to the patient, without being so warm as to aggravate the severity of the attack, or so cold as to check the insensible perspiration. External applications are generally of little use in a fit of gout; those which are warm doing no good, and those which are cold having a tendency to suddenly check the inflammation, and thereby produce harm. The application of cold water bandages,

renewed as they get warm, has, however, in many cases been found a useful adjunct, as is likewise fomenting the part with a weak lotion of Arnica (one teaspoonful of the tincture to a pint of water). Friction with the flesh brush during convalescence is beneficial, and the limbs and affected parts should be regularly sponged with cold salt water every morning, and well wiped and rubbed afterwards. The diet, during convalescence, should consist of a little digestible animal food once a day, with eggs, bread, &c., but no wines or spirits. A careful diet and regimen are essential to the proper treatment of gout.—See Rheumatism.

51.—Gumboil.—Abscess in the Gums. (Parulis).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If there is great inflammation and pain.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three or four hours.

Hepar should be given to promote suppuration, when matter has formed.

Dosg.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water every six hours.

Mercurius Sol. may be first administered, or may be used alternately with either Belladonna or Hepar, before or after matter has formed.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours, or alternated with *Bell*. or *Hep.*, with that interval of time between the doses.

Accessory Treatment.—The face should be tied up, and warm milk, or water, or a hot fig

held in the mouth as a poultice. Solid food and stimulants should be avoided, and the diet should be light.

52.—Gums, Mercurial Affections of the.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Carbo Vegetabilis is in general the most appropriate medicine, but an experienced physician should be consulted.

53.—Gums, Scurvy of the.—Canker of the Mouth. (Stomacace).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Offensive smell in the mouth with a glutinous bloody discharge from the gums, which are hot, red, soft, spongy, very sensitive, retracted from the teeth and subsequently ulcerated along their margins.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Carbo Vegetabilis.—If the gums bleed much, or if they are sore and ulcerated.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Mercurius Sol. is the most prominent remedy when the teeth are loose and ready to fall out, and the gums are fungous, livid, and ulcerated.

Dose.—As Carbo Vegetabilis.

Nux Vomica.—Sometimes useful in very bad cases, with putrid and painful swelling of the gums.

Dose.—Two drops, repeated as Carbo Vegetabilis.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The mouth should be frequently washed, and kept very clean, and the diet should be wholesome, easily digestible, and nourishing, with plenty of vegetables.

54.—HANDS, CHAPPED. (Rhagades).

TREATMENT.—The best applications for chapped hands are (1) arnicated glycerine (forty or fifty drops of tincture of Arnica to one ounce of glycerine), (2) arnicated cerate, (3) pure glycerine, or (4) coarse honey.

55.—Head, Determination of Blood to the.—Congestion.

(See under Giddiness and Congestive Headache).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Red and puffy appearance of the face with fulness of the vessels of the head and neck, the violent pulsation of which is felt throughout the frame, drowsiness, giddiness, headache increased by stooping, or coughing, buzzing in the ears, disturbed sleep, &c.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—See under Giddiness.

Belladonna.—See under Giddiness.—If worse at every step or movement, or through the least noise or light.

Dose.—See Aconitum under Giddiness.

Bryonia.—See under Congestive Headache.

Nux Vomica.—If it arises from indigestion, constipation, after a meal, from sedentary habits, or over excitement, or is worse in the open air.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Opium.—Is useful in serious cases of sudden congestion with heaviness, buzzing in the ears, throbbing in the head, and feeling of stupefaction, or in cases arising from extreme constipation, when the patient has no desire for stool.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every one to four hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Indigestion.—Rise early in the morning, and take plenty of exercise in the fresh air. Make a free use of cold water, both for drinking, bathing, and sponging in; sitz baths daily in the forenoon; also immerse the feet in cold water every evening, rubbing them briskly afterwards, and abstain from heating and stimulating articles of diet.

56.—HEADACHE. (Cephalalgia).

BILIOUS OR SICK HEADACHE.—See under Bilious
Attacks.

1.—CATARRHAL HEADACHE.—(From a Cold).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla is useful if the headache arises from a slight chill, or from suppression of perspiration.

Dosk.—One drop in a dessert spoonful of water every two to four hours. Mercurius Sol.—If there is frequent sneezing, and much running at the nose, or chilliness, and pains in the limbs.

Dose.—Two grains repeated as Chamomilla.

Nux Vomica.—Where there is heaviness in the forehead, and stuffiness of the nose.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Catarrhal Fever.—Steaming the head over hot water will generally relieve.—See Catarrhal Fever and Influenza.

2.—Congestive Headache.—(From Determination of Blood to the Head).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If there are violent, stupifying pains, and red and bloated face, or burning pains through the head.

DOSE.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two or three hours, or, if the headache is very violent, every hour.

Belladonna is useful in the severest forms of congestive headache, in alternation with Aconitum, or where there is violent throbbing, or great fulness and feeling of distension in the head, and excessive sensibility to the least noise, motion, or light.

Dose.—As Aconitum, or in alternation with that remedy.

Bryonia.—If there is pain when stooping, as if the forehead would burst, or much throbbing, or if worse on moving about, especially on opening or moving the eyes.

Dose.-As Aconitum.

Nux Vomica.—When there is great heaviness of the head, with sensation as if it would burst,

or violent headache over the eyes, increased by stooping or coughing, or if it has been caused by ardent spirits, sedentary habits, or mental labour, and is worse in the morning, or in the open air.

Dose.-As Aconitum.

Opium.—If there is a feeling of stupefaction, muddy sensation, heaviness and throbbing in the head.—See under Headache from Constipation and Determination of Blood to the Head.

Dose.-As Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Determination of Blood to the Head.—The patient should avoid all violent excitement, and be careful with his diet, making a sparing use of meat, and avoiding stimulants, strong light, or much noise.

3.—Headache from Constipation, or Gastric Derangement.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia.—If there is hard, tough stool, or difficulty in passing it.—See under Congestive Headache.

 ${\bf Doss.}$ —One drop in a dessert spoonful of water every three, four, or six hours.

Ipecacuanha.—Is a useful medicine in headaches with great nausea or vomiting.

Dose.—As Bryonia, repeated every one or two hours if required.

Nux Vomica.—If there is obstinate constipation, or ineffectual desire to relieve the bowels, or if the headache arises from coffee, tobacco, or spirituous liquors.—See under Congestive Headache. Dose.-As Bryonia.

Opium.—If there is long-continued costiveness with no desire for stool, or nothing but small, hard balls passed (see under *Constipation*), and heaviness and throbbing in the head.

Dose.-As Bryonia.

Pulsatilla is an excellent remedy in headaches connected with derangement, or acidity of the stomach, or if arising from rich food, fat meats, or pastry.

Dose.-As Bryonia.

Accessory Treatment.—Persons subject to gastric headaches should take plenty of exercise daily in the open air, be very careful with their diet (see under *Indigestion*), take a moderate allowance of good vegetables, brown bread once in the day, and avoid too much meat, especially such as is young or fat, bacon, or pastry, &c. A glass or two of cold spring water between meals will be beneficial.—See *Headache* under *Indigestion*, *Constipation and Biliousness*.—And if the headache has been caused by any particular article of diet, consult *Indigestion from Various Foods*, *Drinks*, &c.

4.—HEADACHE FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arnica.—If arising from a fall, a blow, an injury, or fatigue.

Bryonia.—If from a chill, changeable weather, heat, or over-heating.

Nuw Vomica.—If from prolonged watching, sedentary habits, or mental labour.

Dose.—In sudden and violent attacks of headache, the remedy may be given, one drop every hour to three or four hours; if the headache is long continued, or habitual, it may be repeated twice or thrice a day.

HEADACHE AFTER OR DURING A MEAL.—See under Indigestion.

5.—HEADACHE FROM MENTAL EMOTIONS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Chamomilla. — If from anger or passion.

Ignatia.—If from suppressed grief or mortified feelings.

Opium.— If from fright.

Dose. - See under Headache from External Causes.

6.—Nervous Headache.—Neuralgic pains in the Head. (Megrim).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—See under Congestive Headache.

Bryonia.—If there are shooting pains in the head, especially on one side, or if worse from motion, or during hot and changeable weather.

DOSE.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three, four, or six hours.

Coffea.—If the pains seem intolerable, or affect only one side of the head as though a nail was being driven into it.

Dose.-As Bryonia.

Ignatia.—If there are cramp-like pains over the root of the nose, or feeling as of a nail being pressed into the brain, or if the pain is momentarily relieved by a change of position.

Dose.-As Bryonia.

Nux Vomica.—If there is pain as of a nail being driven into the head, or if the headache is worse after eating, or in the open air, or by reflection, or mental labour, or in the morning.
—See under Congestive Headache.

Dose.-As Bryonia.

Pulsatilla.—If there is headache as if the head would burst, or feelings as though the head was in a vice, or jerking headache, or if the pain is relieved in the open air, but increased in-doors, or on lying down, or in the evening.

Dose.—As Bryonia.

Sepia is useful in periodical daily nervous headaches of hysterical females who suffer from menstrual irregularities, or when there are boring pains, with nausea and vomiting, or the headache is preceded by great weight in the head.

Dose.-Two grains, repeated as Bryonia.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Bathe the temples with Eau de Cologne, and lie down quietly in a partially darkened room. If subject to nervous headache, very great care should be taken with the diet, cold bathing should be freely made use of, or salt-water bathing down the lower part of the back or spine, together with the use of the flesh brush, and the patient should take horse exercise when practicable.

7.—RHEUMATIC HEADACHE.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If there are violent pains, with redness of the face and

eyes, or great sensibility to the least noise, light, or motion.

Dosg.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Bryonia...—If the pains are of a shooting character, or the headache is worse during bad or changeable weather.

Dose.—As Belladonna.

Nux Vomica.—When the pains are principally over the eyes, and are increased by stooping, or coughing, or in the open air.—See under Nervous Headache.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT. — See under Rheumatism, &c.

57.—HEART, PALPITATION OF THE. (Palpitatio Cordis).

1.—Palpitation from Debility.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—China is the most suitable remedy.

Dose.—Two drops in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Quietude of mind, regular hours, light meals, pure air, and gentle daily exercise. Sometimes a cold bath, or a tepid bath at about 92 degrees, two or three times a week, will be found useful.

2.—Palpitation from Indigestion.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Nux Vomica.—If it occurs in robust persons, or in the morning.

Doss.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every hour to three hours.

Pulsatilla is a most valuable remedy, especially if the palpitation is very violent, or occurs in the evening.

Dosz.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half-hour to three hours in acute cases, and twice or thrice a day in others.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under *Indigestion*.—Gentle exercise, a careful diet, and a tepid bath occasionally.

3.—Palpitation from Mental Emotions.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.— Aconitum.—If from fear, or with fainting.

Opium.—If from a fright.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half-hour to three hours.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Palpitation in Nervous Persons.

4.—Palpitation in Nervous Persons.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Coffea.—If there is great excitement and nervousness.

Doss.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half-hour to three or four hours.

Pulsatilla is the best medicine in most cases, especially if it is violent, or occurs in nervous, hysterical females, or is produced by the slightest cause.

Dose.-As Coffea.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Palpitation from Debility.—A temporary attack of palpitation is sometimes arrested by the use of

a stimulant, as a small quantity of brandy in a little water, a few drops of camphorated spirit on sugar, or a little strong tea or coffee. A cold or tepid sitz bath every morning for about five minutes may be found useful; and care should be taken to avoid violent mental excitement or strong physical exertion, to keep the feet dry and warm, and not to be exposed to rain or damp.

58.—HEARTBURN. (Pyrosis).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Heartburn and Waterbrash are prominent symptoms of indigestion, produced by acridity of the secretions. Heartburn consists in a sensation of heat or burning which extends from the stomach to the throat; and Waterbrash in the vomiting or regurgitation of a watery, sour, or bitter fluid.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Calcarea Carb.—In cases of heartburn after any kind of food, or may be taken after Sulphur, if necessary.

Dose.—Two grains dry on the tongue three times a day.

Nux Vomica may be given in all ordinary cases, either alone or in alternation with Sulphur.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three, four, or six hours.

Sulphur.—In all cases of long standing.— See Nux Vomica.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water three times a day, or alternately every four or six hours with Nuz Vomica.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Indigestion.—Daily friction over the abdomen. The diet should consist of fresh animal food, eggs, and biscuit, together with a little weak brandy and water, or toast water. A glass of cold water, or a little essence of ginger, will often remove this symptom.

59.—HEAT SPOTS.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—An eruption of very minute pointed vesicles, crowded together, frequently very irritable, not confined to any particular part of the body, but more frequently seen on the arms and legs. Infants and young children are often troubled with this eruption.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If there is much fever and restlessness.

Dosz.—For adults—one drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours; for infants—two drops to be mixed in a wineglassful of water, and one teaspoonful taken every four hours.

Belladonna.—If the face is very hot and red, and there is a tendency of blood to the head.

Dose.—As Aconitum, or in alternation with it every four hours.

Bryonia is a specific when they occur in infants.

Dose.—As Aconitum, or in alternation with that remedy every four hours.

Accessory Treatment.—Daily bathing, cool rooms, and light clothing, are requisite to a cure.—See Rash and Red Gum.

60.—HICCOUGH.—Hiccup. (Singultus.)

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Belladonna. — After Nux Vonica, if the hiccough is violent.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water.

Nux Vomica is in all simple cases the best remedy.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Holding the breath is the most simple, and in many cases the most effective way of stopping hiccup, or drinking a draught of cold water. When it occurs in infants they may be placed to the breast. If subject to this little trouble, attention should be paid to diet, care being taken not to eat too quickly, or too much at a time.

61.—Hoarseness. (Raucitas).

1.—CATARRHAL HOARSENESS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Chamomilla is an excellent remedy in recent slight cases from a chill, with much phlegm, or rattling of mucus, the place in the throat feeling sore where the mucus is detached.

Dosz.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Mercurius Sol. is frequently an excellent medicine to follow Nux Vomica, or is useful in cases of general severe cold, with much chilliness, sneezing, and running from the nose.

Dose.-Two grains, repeated as Chamomilla.

Nux Vomica is a prominent remedy to com-

mence with, especially if there is a stuffed feeling in the head, or dry, rough, fatiguing cough.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Phosphorus is a valuable medicine in violent catarrhs, with great hoarseness, or with cough and dryness in the throat, or soreness in the chest.

Dose. - As Chamomilla.

Sulphur is frequently required in catarrhal hoarseness, after Mercurius Sol., and is especially useful in cases resulting from cold, damp weather.

Dose.-Two grains twice or three times a-day.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The wet bandage round the throat (see Sore Throat) at night, or the application of a warm poultice, will frequently relieve. Wash the neck, throat, and chest frequently with cold water, gargle and drink freely of the same, and keep the feet warm and dry.—See Catarrhal Fever, Cold in the Head, Cough, and Loss of Voice.

2.—CHRONIC HOARSENESS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Carbo Vegetabilis.— If worse in the evening, or after talking, or in damp and cold weather.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessert spoonful of water every $\sin hours$.

Hepar.—When there is much roughness or soreness in the throat and chest, and is in many cases of obstinate hoarseness an excellent remedy.

Dose.—As Carbo Vegetabilis.

Phosphorus.—See under Catarrhal Hoarseness. Also if the voice is almost extinct.

Dose.—One drop, repeated as Carbo Vegetabilis.

Sulphur is useful in cases affected by cold, damp weather, or with much roughness in the throat, and is frequently useful, in cases of long standing, to complete the cure.

Dose .- As Carbo Vegetabilis.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Catarrhal Hoarseness.—Use plenty of cold water, or cold salt water, and cold sponging, with vigorous friction afterwards. The diet should be plain and simple; take but little meat, and avoid stimulants, keep the feet warm, and do not exert the voice.

62.—Hooping Cough. (Pertussis).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—A convulsive cough, accompanied with a shrill whoop, and returning in fits which are frequently terminated by vomiting of food and mucus. The disease commences with cough, hoarseness, and other symptoms of a common cold; and in the second or third week, the cough peculiar to this disorder makes its appearance. The paroxysms usually occur every two or three hours, and are often worse during the night or every other day. Between the paroxysms, with the exception of being weak, the patient shows no apparent symptoms of disease.

1.—THE CATARRHAL STAGE.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum may be given on the first appearance of fever symptoms.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours. Infants may have half the quantity.

Belladonna.—If there is hard dry cough, worse at night, or if there is headache, or sore throat, or symptoms of congestion in the head.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three or four hours. Infants should have half this quantity.

Inecacuanha.—If from the commencement the cough is attended with suffocative symptoms, and bluish face, and is particularly useful if Nux has proved insufficient.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Nux Vomica.—If there is a dry fatiguing cough attended with vomiting, danger of suffocation, and bluish face, and is a useful medicine to be used in alternation with *Ipecacuanha*, or to precede that remedy.

Dose.—As Belladonna, or taken in alternation with Ipe-cacuanha at intervals of three or four hours.

Pulsatilla.—If from the commencement the cough is loose with vomiting of mucus or food, or is attended with a mucous diarrheea.

. Dosk.—As Belladonna.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The diet should be light, and easy of digestion; if much fever is present, it should consist of arrowroot, gruels, barley water, &c.; otherwise, light meats, mutton, fowl, and the like.—See Catarrhal Fever and Cough.

2.—The Convulsive, or Whooping Stage.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Drosera is useful when the whoop is fully established, and when

there is vomiting of food or mucus. There may be fever or no fever.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two or three hours. Infants may have half this quantity.

Ipecacuanha.—See under Catarrhal Stage.—Suffocative symptoms or violent vomiting.

Dose.—As Drosera.

Veratrum.—If Drosera is not sufficient, and the violence of the paroxysms remains unabated, or if there is great weakness, or suffocative fits.

DOSE .- As Drosera.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The diet must be nourishing, and the strength of the patient well kept up. Plenty of fresh air and regular exercise should be enjoined. Linseed tea, or gum-arabic water (see *Cough*) will be found useful to allay the irritability of the throat. All sources of irritation and excitement should be excluded from the invalid.

3.—THE STAGE OF CONVALESCENCE.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Pulsatilla is often useful towards the end of the disease, when the cough is moist, with easy expectoration.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water three times a day.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—In protracted cases, nothing is so efficacious as change of air, especially to the seaside, which often succeeds after all other means have been tried in vain. Cold bathing is frequently of much service.

63.—Hysterics.—Hysteria.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Ignatia, Moschus, and Nux Vomica are the most suitable remedies, one of which will generally relieve the paroxysm.

Dose.—Two drops in a wineglassful of water, a dessertspoonful every ten minutes during the paroxysm, afterwards, every two or three hours until entirely relieved.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Admit plenty of fresh air; apply burnt feathers, smelling salts, or spirits of camphor to the nose; bathe the temples with ether, or Eau de Cologne; and dash cold water into the face, or over the limbs. The attendants should be perfectly calm, and pay no attention to anything said by the patient. . To remove the tendency to hysteria, take active exercise in the open air, and on horseback if possible, rise early, take regular meals, have nourishing food, variety of scene, and cheerful society; diverting the mind as much as possible from the patient's own state of health. application of cold water, shower baths, sea bathing, &c., should be persevered in, to invigorate the system, as likewise active labour in the open air, garden, &c., if practicable.—See under $m{H}_{U}$ sterical $m{Fainting}$.

64.—Indigestion.—Derangement of the Stomach.

[If indigestion is slight, or recent, and the cause of it is known, the three first sections should be examined, and a medicine chosen to correct the cause of the trouble; if, however, it

is otherwise, or chronic, the remaining sections, together with *Chronic Indigestion*, or *Dyspepsia*, may be referred to.

1.—Indigestion from External Causes.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arnica.—If it arises from an injury, a blow, a fall, or fatigue.

Bryonia.—If it arises from a sedentary life, hot weather, or over-heating.

China.—If from debilitating losses, weakness, or occurring in old people.

Nux Vomica.—If it arises from a sedentary life, prolonged watching, gluttony, excessive study, or mental exertions.

Pulsatilla.—If it arises from prolonged watching, or gluttony, or occurring in hysterical individuals.

Sulphur.—If occurring in hypochondriacal individuals, or if arising from sedentary habits, excessive study, and the like, and is frequently a useful medicine in alternation with Nux Vomica.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two, four, or six hours, according to the severity of the attack. Children may have half the quantity.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Chronic Indiaestion.

2.—Indigestion from various Foods, Drinks, &c.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—If it arises from acids, cold food, fruits, ices, or milk.

Bryonia.—If it arises from fruits.

Carbo Vegetabilis.—If from butter, fat meats, spoiled meats, or fat pork.

China.—If it arises from fruits or milk.

Nux Vomica.—If it arises from coffee, cold food, ales, wines, spirituous liquors, or tobacco.

Pulsatilla.—If it arises from butter, fat meats or food, fruits, hot food, spoiled food, pastry, fat pork, or tobacco.

Dose.—As under Indigestion from External Causes.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Chronic Indiquestion.

3.—Indigestion from Mental Emotions.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If from fright.

Chamomilla.—If from anger or passion.

Ignatia.—If from grief.

Dose, &c.—See under Indigestion from External Causes.

[The following are the chief forms of disease that Indigestion assumes.]

BILIOUS SYMPTOMS.—See Bilious Attacks.

4.-Colic during or after a Meal.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—If there are burning or excessive pains, or if it is accompanied with nausea, vomiting, or diarrhœa.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour to three or four hours, according to the severity of the symptom.

Colocynthis.—If the pains are of a cutting or griping character, or are extremely violent.—See under Diarrhea after a Meal.

DOSE.-As Arsenicum.

Nux Vomica.—If there are griping, lacerating pains, or they are cramp-like, or there is a bruised feeling, or if there is much distension of the abdomen with rumbling and flatulency.

Dose.-As Arsenicum.

Pulsatilla.—If the pains are spasmodic, or if there is pressure in the stomach, with vomiting or rumbling.

Dose .- As Arsenicum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Colic and Chronic Indigestion.—A little strong coffee, without milk or sugar will frequently relieve.

CONSTIPATION.—See Constipation.

5.—DIARRHEA AFTER OR DURING A MEAL.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—If it is violent, with frequent discharges, or is attended with violent colic, vomiting, or great weakness.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two to four or six hours, according to the severity of the diarrheea.

China.—If the stools consist of undigested food, or they are painless and watery.

Dose.-As Arsenicum.

Colocynthis.—In cases where colic and diarrhoea occur after taking the least nourishment.

Dose.-As Arsenicum.

Pulsatilla is an excellent remedy in diarrhoea from gastric derangement, especially if there are mucous or watery evacuations, or if there is colic.

Dose .- As Arsenicum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Diarrhaa.

6.—DISTENSION AFTER OR DURING A MEAL.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Carbo Vegetabilis.—
If there is great distension with flatulence, or if it is attended with crampy pains or spasms.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water every three hours.

China is an excellent remedy to give first, especially if the trouble arises from eating flatulent food.

Dose.—One drop repeated as Carbo Vegetabilis.

Nux Vomica may follow China, especially if the distension occurs after a moderate meal.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Flatulence and Chronic Indigestion.

FLATULENCY.—See Flatulence.

7.—HEADACHE AFTER OR DURING A MEAL.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — China and Nux Vomica are the two most useful medicines if the headache occurs immediately after a meal, but if it can be traced to some cause, see under Indigestion from various Foods, Drinks, &c., and Headache from Constipation or Gastric Derangement.

HEARTBURN.—See Heartburn.

8.—Nausea, or Vomiting after or during a Meal.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenitum.—If there is intense nausea or violent vomiting, or vomit-

ing after every meal, or of everything that is eaten or drank, or if there is severe colic attending it.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two to four or six hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Ipecacuanha.—When there is easy vomiting but with great force, or if there is simple nausea.

Dose .- As Arsenicum.

Nux Vomica.—When from weakness of the stomach there is nausea after eating, vomiting of food, or periodical vomiting after eating.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Pulsatilla.—When there is a strong inclination to vomit or chronic vomiting, or vomiting from overloading the stomach with rich or fat food.

Dose.-As Arsenicum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—If arising from weakness of the stomach, a free use should be made of cold water, both for drinking and bathing, and care must be taken as to the quantity and quality of the food, not eating much at a time, and allowing regular intervals to elapse between the meals.—See under *Chronic Indigestion* and *Vomiting*.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—See under Heart.

9.—REGURGITATION AFTER OR DURING A MEAL.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia, Nux Vomica, and Pulsatilla are the best remedies for this symptom of indigestion.—For uses, see Chronic Indigestion.

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10.—Vertigo.—Giddiness after or during a Meal.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Lachesis may be used if Nux Vomica and Pulsatilla are not sufficient.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every hour to three or four hours.

Nux Vomica.—If there is giddiness with obscuration of sight, or loss of consciousness, or staggering as if intoxicated, or feeling of great confusion.

Dose .- As Lachesis.

Pulsatilla.—If there is giddiness as if intoxicated, or with sense of great confusion and staggering, or with inclination to vomit, or if arising from rich food or pastry.

Dose.-As Lachesis.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Giddiness and Chronic Indigestion.

WATERBRASH.—See Waterbrash.

11.—CHRONIC INDIGESTION.—Dyspepsia.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia is particularly required in dyspepsia occurring in summer time, or in damp and warm weather.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Calcarea Carb.—Is a useful remedy to follow Sulphur, particularly if there is obstinate constipation, much heartburn, and acidity, and an accumulation of mucus in the stomach.

Dose.—Two grains dry on the tongue three times a day.

China.—Is useful in dyspepsia arising from weakness, or accompanied with great indifference to food.

Dose .- As Bryonia.

Hepar taken alternately with Sulphur will frequently effect a cure in the most obstinate cases, especially in those which are easily provoked and often occur.

Dose.—Two grains in a little water three times a day, or alternately with Sulphur at the same intervals of time.

Nux Vomica.—In most cases at the commencement, especially where there is a predisposition to constipation or piles, or a temperament which is restless, irritable, energetic, or lively.

Dose.-As Bryonia.

Pulsatilla is useful in cases similar to Nux Vomica, but where there is a predisposition to diarrhoea and a relaxed state of the system, or a temperament which is mild and easy.

Dose.-As Bryonia.

Sulphur is required in most cases of dyspepsia at some time during the treatment, either in alternation with Hepar or to follow Nux Vomica or Pulsatilla.

Dose.—As Hepar.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT, DIET, &c.—The first thing in the treatment of indigestion is to avoid all those habits and pursuits which are calculated to continue the complaint, such as indolence, late hours, dissipation, close study or sedentary occupation, the use of tobacco; the too free use of stimulants, purgatives, rich, or indigestible food; eating too much or too quickly, or fasting too long between meals, &c. Endeavour to promote health by a well ordered regime. Quit the bed at six o'clock in summer and at

seven in winter, and immediately on rising take a cold bath, or wash and sponge the body freely all over with cold spring water, drinking a tumbler of the same. Rub the skin dry, using friction with either a good coarse towel or a flesh glove. When dressed, walk out in the fresh air, and as far into the country as may be compatible with the necessary occupations of the day. Partake of a hearty breakfast, but beware of excess: and after breakfast let the forenoon, if possible, be spent in gentle walking exercise or riding on horseback in the country. Dine between one and two o'clock, and do not take any food between meals unless it be a dry crust or biscuit, the less the better: and endeavour to arrange the meals at regular intervals throughout the day, so that they may be about four or five hours apart. The dinner should consist of most things that are in season, but the dishes should be well cooked, in the simplest manner. Water is the best beverage.to be drank in moderation during meals, but freely between; two or three tumblers of cold spring water two hours before dinner and two hours after, have a wonderfully strengthening effect upon the digestion. Mutton, venison, lamb, and tender beef are the most wholesome and digestible of meats, after which may be mentioned chicken, partridge, pheasant, &c. Meat should only be taken once in the day; it should be well cooked, and the flesh of full grown animals should always be preferred to that of young. Roasting is superior to boiling in the manner of cooking, and all salted and

dried meats should be avoided. Fish must not in general be eaten by the dyspeptic. Plain light puddings are allowable and useful, but rich pastry is altogether inadmissible. Potatoes, turnips, brocoli, french beans, and asparagus are the best vegetables; ripe fruit is also very wholesome; and brown bread is in general to be preferred to white, or at least partaken of once in the day. All slops, broths, and soups, must be abstained from. The food should be well masticated, and quietness with rest observed after each meal. The time for tea may be about six o'clock, and all strong infusions should be avoided. Both it and supper, which ought not to be later than nine o'clock, must be of a light character; the supper consisting of a roasted apple, a little ripe fruit, a lightly boiled egg, or the like. The meals should be taken slowly and sufficient rest allowed after each for proper digestion. The best time for retiring to rest is from ten o'clock to half-past, and the couch should consist of a mattress, the bedroom should be well ventilated, and there should be neither fire nor curtains. Cheerful society, and lively conversation amongst congenial friends. will tend much to promote health and help to retain it.

65.—Indigestion of Children.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Ipecacuanha. — If there is simple vomiting, or if it is accompanied with diarrhosa.

Dose.—Two drops to be dissolved in four dessertspoonsful.

of water, and a dessertspoonful given every two or three hours during the severity of the symptoms.

Nux Vomica.—If there is vomiting with constipation.

Dose.—As Ipecacuanha.

Pulsatilla.—If it arises from pastry, or rich, greasy, or flatulent food, or if Ipecacuanha is not sufficient.

Dose.—As Ipecacuanha.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Chronic Indigestion.—The diet must be frequently changed, and should be perfectly light in character. A little ripe fruit, raw or cooked, may frequently be given with much benefit. Free ventilation and regular exercise are essential.

66.—Inflammation

Of the Bronchia,—see Bronchitis. Of the Chest,—see Pleurisy. Of the Ears,—see Ears. Of the Eyelids,—see Eyelids. Of the Eyes,—see Eyes. Of the Glands,—see Swollen Glands. Of the Gums,—see Gumboil. Of the Throat,—see Sore Throat, &c. Inflammation of the Bladder (Cystitis), Bowels (Enteritis), Brain (Encephalitis), Kidneys (Nephritis), Liver (Hepatitis), Lungs (Pneumonia), or Stomach (Gastritis), are of so serious a character as to require the immediate attendance of an experienced physician.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum may in all cases be given at the commencement.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every hour to three or four.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Simple or Inflammatory Fever.—Remove all causes or influences likely to aggravate the symptoms, and in all inflammations let the diet be spare and low until the acute symptoms have passed away. Simple, cooling, mucilaginous drinks should be given, barley-water, thin gruel, decoctions of dried fruit, &c.

67.—Influenza. (Catarrhus epidemicus).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Influenza differs from a common cold, principally in there being oppressed respiration and great prostration of strength.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Camphor (the strong tincture) is a prominent remedy at the commencement.

Dose.—Three drops on a small lump of sugar every half hour or hour, for four or five doses.

Aconitum is frequently useful at the commencement of mild cases.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two to four hours.

Arsenicum.—If there is fluent and corrosive discharge from the nose and great debility.

Dose.-As Aconitum.

Mercurius Sol.—If there is fluent cold in the head, violent shaking cough, or rheumatic pains in the head, face, ears, and teeth.

Dose.—Two grains repeated as Aconitum.

Nux Vomica.—If there is cough with rattling of thick mucus, or great heaviness in the head.

of water, and a desshours during the sever

Nux Vomica.— 1. stipation.

Dose. - As Ipecacua

Pulsatilla.—If it greasy, or flatulemot sufficient.

Dose.-As Ipecacuar

Accessory Treat adjustion.—The died and should be perfectly fruit, ray be given with much and regular exercises.

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Of the Bronchi Chest,—see Pleuri. Of the Eyelids,—s. see Eyes. Of the Of the Gums,—see see Sore Throat. Bladder (Cystitis). (Encephalitis), Kid titis), Lungs (Pneurare of so serious the immediate as physician.

MEDICINAL TRE cases be given at Dose.—One drop is

to three or four.

Mercurius Sol.—Is the specific remedy in most cases (where it has not previously been used in large quantities in the form of Calomel or Blue Pill.—See Jaundice from abuse of Mercury).

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water every tree or four hours in severe cases, or in slow chronic cases,

night and morning.

Nux Vomica is useful in cases excited by or originating in abuse of spirituous liquors, or occurring in persons of sedentary habits, or where there is much constipation.

Dose. -One drop repeated as Mercurius Sol.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—For the first few days the patient should keep in a warm and even temperature, and promote perspiration. A warm bath at 96 degrees should be taken every other morning at about 12 o'clock, and warm fomentations may be applied to the abdo-The diet should be light and easy of digestion; farinaceous articles, roasted apples, baked pears, &c., afterwards a little roast meat may be used judiciously. Water should be drank, and stimulants avoided. In jaundice, which continues for some length of time, daily exercise is useful and should be taken freely, short of fatigue; and horse exercise is particularly advisable. The diet in such cases should be mild but sufficiently nutritious.

2.—Jaundice from Anger.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla should be first administered

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three or four hours.

Nux Vomica may be used after Chamomilla, and is especially applicable to individuals of an irritable, hysteric disposition.

Dose.—As Chamomilla.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Jaundice in General.

3.—Jaundice of Infants or Children.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla.—If occasioned by a chill, or a fit of anger or passion, or if there is great restlessness.

Dose.—As under Jaundice from Anger.—A teaspoonful for an infant.

Mercurius Sol. is the best remedy in all ordinary cases.

Dose.—Two grains to be mixed in a wineglassful of water, and a teaspoonful given every six hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—A moderate and uniform temperature should be maintained in the nursery, and the warm bath used, or the body sponged with warm water. The diet must consist of farinaceous articles.

4.—JAUNDICE FROM ABUSE OF MERCURY.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—China is the most suitable remedy; but an experienced physician should be consulted.

Dose.—Two drops in a little water every six hours.

69.—LEGS, CRAMP IN THE.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla should be taken when they occur at night.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Warm friction with the hand, or rough towel, or with an embrocation of spirits of hartshorn and oil (one ounce of spirits of hartshorn to two ounces of olive oil), or with strong spirits of camphor; or place the foot upon a cold stone, as against the fireplace, or press it against the bedstead, wall, or any other firm body.

70.—Leucorrhea.—Whites. (Fluor albus).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Calcarea Carb. — When it occurs in females of a weakly, sluggish temperament, or in those in whom the monthly period is copious and too frequent, or if it is attended with severe itching; or Calcarea Carb. is suitable after Pulsatilla, if that remedy has not been sufficient.

Dose.—Two grains dry on the tongue night and morning.

China is often most useful at the commencement, or if the ailment is produced by debility, or is of long standing.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water night and morning, or three times a day.

Pulsatilla is a most valuable medicine, especially if the discharge is thick.

Dose .- As China.

Sepia is especially useful for delicate individuals, or if the discharge is acrid, or corrosive, or attended with irritation.

Dose.-Two grains, repeated as China.

Sulphur.—In obstinate cases of almost every kind, if the above remedies have failed to cure or relieve.

Dose.-As Calcarea Carb.

Accessory Treatment.—Cold water in its various modes of application, will be found the best means to restore the tone and vigour of the system. A cold hip bath should be taken daily or three times a week, and the whole body thoroughly sponged. Cold water may also be thrown up by means of an ordinary female syringe, and retained for a few minutes with great advantage. The diet should be nourishing, but unstimulating, and late hours, suppers, excitement, and dissipation of every kind must be avoided. Avoid catching cold and getting damp, and endeavour to maintain a healthy tone of mind and body.

71.—Lumbago.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Rheumatic pains in the loins.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum is useful at the commencement, when there is much fever and violent pain.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Bryonia.—When the lumbago is aggravated by the slightest motion or draught of cold air.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Nux Vomica.—If the back feels fatigued or

bruised, or there is constipation, or symptoms of indigestion.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Rhus.—If of long standing, or if worse during rest, or if caused by exposure to wet, or arising from suppressed perspiration.

Dose.-As Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Indigestion and Rheumatism.—A warm bath at 96 degrees should be taken every other morning, flannel worn next to the skin and round the loins, and friction with the flesh glove applied over the part. The painful parts may be also rubbed with hartshorn and oil (one ounce of spirits of hartshorn to two of olive oil), or with a mixture of five drops of the strong tincture of Aconite [poison] in a tablespoonful of brandy. The diet should be nutritious and generous, but easily digestible; anything that will derange the stomach, together with cold, night, or damp air should be avoided.

72.—Measles. (Morbilli).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—An infectious fever attended with an eruption of a crimson rash, consisting of slightly-elevated minute dots disposed in irregular circular forms or crescents, preceded by catarrhal symptoms about the eyes, nose, and bronchia, for about four or five days, and accompanied by inflammatory fever. The eruption appears on the fourth or fifth day, and disappears on the eighth or ninth; it rarely

attacks the same person a second time, and frequently prevails as an epidemic. Measles may be simple or complicated, malignant and dangerous.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum and Pulsatilla are the two great remedies in simple ordinary cases of measles. Aconitum for the fever, sleeplessness, inflammation of the eyes, &c.

Dose.—Four drops to be mixed in half a small tumbler of water and a dessertspoonful given every three or four hours, or alternately every three or four hours with *Pulsatilla*, mixed in the same manner.

Belladonna.—Should be given if there is delirium, sore throat, severe pains in the head, or great intolerance of light.

Dose.—As under Aconitum, and may in some cases be given in alternation with that remedy.

Pulsatilla.—Is useful in almost every stage of the disease, to facilitate the eruption, and to correct the catarrhal and gastric symptoms.—See Aconitum.

Dose.—See under Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The room in which the patient is should be airy, darkened, moderately warm, and perfectly free from draughts; much care being taken that the patient does not catch cold, both during the eruption and for some time afterwards. He may be sponged down frequently with tepid water. The diet should be at first light (see under Simple or Inflammatory Fever), afterwards more nourishing; all animal food should be avoided; and all drinks should be given tepid, so as not to chill.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.—During the prevalence of measles, mix Aconitum and Pulsatilla (as Aconitum under Measles), and give a dessertspoonful of Aconitum one night, and of Pulsatilla the next, and so on.

1.—Retrocession, or Striking-in of the Eruption.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia should be given immediately, especially if there is cough, or pains in the chest.

Dosg.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of warm water every half hour to one or two hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Place the patient at once in a hot bath, and let him remain in it for several minutes, maintaining the heat by fresh additions of hot water, and keeping the patient well covered during the operation. After quickly wiping down, wrap in a hot blanket, and give hot, simple, watery drinks, as thin barley water, &c.

2.—After-effects of Measles.

1.—Cough.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Hepar.—If the cough is hoarse and croupy.

Dose.—One or two grains three times a day.

Sulphur is generally the most useful medicine.

Dose.—One or two grains in a dessertspoonful of water night and morning, or three times a day.

Accessory Treatment.—If the cough is very severe, the throat may be steamed over hot water.

2.—DIABRHIRA

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—China is a useful medicine, if required, after the use of Pulsatilla and Sulphur, or if there is a feeling of debility attending the diarrhoea.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Pulsatilla and Sulphur, given in alternation, will generally remove the diarrhoea occurring after measles.

Dose.—One drop of *Pulsatilla* in a dessertspoonful of water, alternately with two grains of *Sulphur* in the same way, every four or six hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Diarrhæa.

3.-DISCHARGE FROM, OR PAINS IN, THE EARS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Pulsatilla and Sulphur are the best remedies, given as under Diarrhæa after Measles.

4.—Swelling of the Glands.—Mumps.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Rhus and Arnica will relieve, given in alternation every three, four, or six hours.

73.—Menstruation, Painful. (Dysmenorrhæa).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla.—If the pains resemble labor-pains with pressure from the small of the back, or colic with tenderness of the abdomen, or if the discharge is very dark-coloured.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every hour during the severity of the pain.

Cocculus.—If there is early appearance of the period with crampy colic, or violent spasms in the abdomen with shortness of breath.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Nux Vomica.—If the forcing pains predominate, or if there is nausea and fainting, or congestion of blood to the head, giddiness and great debility.

Dose.—As Chamomilla.

Pulsatilla.—Is often useful to commence the treatment, especially if there is much colic (see Menstrual Colic) and pain in the small of the back, or when caused by exposure to wet or cold.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Accessory Treatment.—Warmth applied to the whole surface of the abdomen, by means of hot flannels, or hot bottles; or hot bricks, or bottles to the feet. A warm bath at 96 degrees should be taken occasionally, followed by gentle exercise in the house. Plenty of exercise in the open air—either on horseback or on foot, muscular exercise, absence of all violent and unpleasant emotions, cheerful society, a careful diet, and an avoidance of exposure to cold or damp will conduce to a cure. In some cases change of air and scene are necessary. Derangements of menstruation are generally referable to insufficient clothing, fault in regimen, or improper action of the mind.

74.—Menstruation, Profuse or too Frequent. (Menorrhagia).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Calcarea Carb.—Is useful in long-continued cases.

Dose.—Two grains dry on the tongue every six hours.

China.—May be alternated with Ipecacuanha, especially if there is great debility and faintness from long-continued discharges, or may be given after the discharge has been checked, if much weakness remains.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three or four hours, or alternately with *Ipecacuanha* at the same intervals of time.

Ipecacuanha.—When the discharge is profuse and continued, and amounts to flooding.

Dose.—As China, repeated every half hour or hour in severe cases.

Nux Vomica.—If there are spasms in the abdomen, or nausea and fainting, and pains in the limbs.

Dose.—As China, repeated every four or six hours.

Secale.—When it arises from want of tone and local debility, or alternately with China in many cases where the discharge is copious, or alternately with Ipecacuanha if the flooding occurs during the change of life.

Dose.—As Ipecacuanha.

Accessory Treatment.—Abstain from violent exercise, violent mental emotions, and all social dissipation. If it occurs in individuals of a full habit, the diet must be mild and spare, less animal food and no stimulants. If it occurs in

weakly constitutions, the diet must be easy of digestion, but nourishing and invigorating, with a little good Madeira, port, or sherry wine, together with cold hip bathing or salt water bathing, or sponging with salt and water, and change of air. Friction may be applied over the loins and lower extremities, and all exercise must be of a gentle character. To check the discharge, the patient should place herself in a horizontal position, the hips slightly elevated and the head lowered, the body should be kept cool, and perfect rest enjoined. If the discharge is considerable, the free use of cold water should be resorted to, applied to the abdomen, loins, and back, or pounded ice over the lower part of the abdomen. All drinks should be given cold, and should be of an unstimulating nature, unless faintness occurs, in which case small quantities of brandy and water should be given frequently.—See under Pregnancy.

75.—MENSTRUATION, SUPPRESSED. (Amenorrhæa).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Pulsatilla is in most cases useful, especially when the suppression arises from cold, or getting wet or damp.

 ${\tt Dose.-\!-\!One}$ drop in a dessert spoonful of water every six hours.

Sepia is of almost equal value with Pulsatilla, and is useful if there is much leucorrhoea.

Dose.-Two grains repeated as Pulsatilla.

Sulphur may be used after, or in alternation with the above remedies if they are insufficient.

Dose.—Two grains in a little water twice or thrice a day.

Accessory Treatment.—Warm foot baths, or a warm bath at 96 degrees, twice or thrice a week. A mild nutritious diet should be observed, daily friction over the loins and lower part of the abdomen used, and the patient should take gentle exercise in the fresh air, either on foot or on horseback. Great care must be observed to wear shoes with good stout soles, as wet and damp feet during the period of menstruation, is one great cause of much trouble.

76.—MILK-CRUST. (Crusta Lactea).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—An eruption occurring in infants: of small whitish pustules in clusters upon an inflamed ground, situated on the face, cheeks, and forehead, accompanied with much itching; they burst and form scabs, and sometimes increase in thickness and extent so as nearly to cover the whole face with a solid crust. It may be acute or chronic.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Mercurius Sol.—Is useful in cases where there is great irritation, and the eruption bleeds readily after scratching.

Dose.—Two grains mixed in half a tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful given every four or six hours.

Rhus and Viola Tricolor are the best medicines in milk-crust. Rhus for great irritability with burning itching.

DosE .- Two drops repeated as Mercurius Sol.

Sulphur may be employed if the disease is obstinate.

Dose.—As Mercurius Sol., repeated night and morning.

Viola Tricolor is the best to administer first, and is almost a specific.

Dose .- As Rhus.

Accessory Treatment.—Cleanliness, frequent bathing with tepid water, plenty of fresh air, and avoidance of cold or damp are necessary to effect a cure. Externally apply a little cream, calendula ointment, or glycerine, and wash occasionally with weak soapsuds.

77.—Mumps. (Parotitis).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Inflammation and swelling of the glands under the ears, which sometimes extends to the throat and is conspicuous externally. It generally increases till the fourth day, and then gradually subsides; and is evidently contagious, and often epidemic.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna should be given if there is much fever or delirium, and lethargy, or if there is inflammation of an erysipelatous character.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every one to four or six hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Mercurius Sol. is the principal remedy in mumps.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water three times a day.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The patient should

keep in the house, and avoid exposure to cold and damp; the glands should be fomented with warm water, the face tied up with a handkerchief or piece of flannel, and kept moderately warm, and the diet should be mild and light.

78.—Neck, Stiff.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia may be first administered.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Rhus.—May follow Bryonia when required. Dose.—As Bryonia.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Rheumatism.—Rub the neck with camphorated oil, hartshorn and oil, or fat, wrap two or three folds of flannel or worsted round it, and avoid exposure to cold, draughts of air, or wet.

79.—NETTLERASH. (Urticaria).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—An eruption resembling that produced by the stinging of nettles, attended with itching, burning, or stinging pain. The rash often appears instantaneously, disappears in the warmth and reappears in the cold, and seldom stays many hours in the same place, and may be caused by mechanical irritation, or acidity and other disorders of the stomach.

1.—Acute or Accidental Nettlerash.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If there is much fever.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three or four hours.

Bryonia.—If it chiefly affects the joints, or arises from damp weather.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Dulcamara.—If the rash is produced by a cold or chill.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Pulsatilla.—If it is caused by eating rich or fat food, or by indigestion, or gastric derangement.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Rhus.—If of a burning, stinging character, or if produced by eating fish or shell fish, or by damp weather.

Dose.—As Aconitum.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Indigestion.

—The diet must be plain and simple, abstaining from everything of a heating or stimulating character. Sponge frequently with tepid water or bran tea (hot water poured over bran). As errors of diet and exposure to cold are the frequent causes of this ailment, care should be taken by those subject to it, to avoid irritating articles of food and exposure to damp.

CHECK OF THE ERUPTION.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Bryonia. — If the eruption suddenly disappears and is followed by difficulty of breathing.—See Retrocession of the Eruption under Measles.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two hours.

2.—CHRONIC NETTLERASH.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—In very severe cases accompanied with much burning.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Calcarea Carb.—If the rash passes off in the cool air.

Dose.—Two grains dry on the tongue night and morning.

Sulphur.—If not permanently relieved by other medicines, or may be taken alternately every other week with Calcarea Carb.

Dose .- As Calcarea Carb.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT. — See under Acute Nettlerash.

80.—NEURALGIA.

Of the Face,—see Faceache. Of the Head,—see Nervous Headache. Of the Stomach,—see Spasms of the Stomach; also see Sciatica, &c.

81.—NIGHTMARE. (Incubus).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Oppression felt during sleep, great anxiety, excitement, frightful dreams or fancies, and slight fever.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If accompanied with fever, palpitation of the heart, or oppression of the chest.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water repeated as required.

Nux Vomica.—If the result of spirituous

liquors, ale, too hearty meals, a sedentary life, too much study, &c.

Dosz.—As Aconitum, and may be repeated every six hours during the day.

Opium.—If the attacks are very severe, and particularly if during the attacks the breathing is almost suspended, the eyes only half closed, and the features are expressive of anguish.

Dose.-As Nux Vomica.

Pulsatilla.—If it arises from rich living, and is accompanied with anxious sad dreams.

Dose .- As Nux Vomica.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The mind and body should be kept free from all undue fatigue and commotion, late hours should be avoided, a light diet should be enjoined, heavy suppers must be abstained from, and cold water freely partaken of. Take daily exercise in the open air on foot or on horseback, with a cold shower bath or cold sponging, and dry rubbing every morning.

82.—Nose, Bleeding from the. (Epistaxis.)

1.—BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE FROM CONGESTION IN THE HEAD,

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum and Belladonna will mostly relieve, taken in alternation. —See under Giddiness from Congestion in the Head.

Dose.—One drop of each remedy in a dessertspoonful of water, taken in alternation every half hour to two or three hours, according to the severity of the case.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Giddiness and Determination of Blood to the Head.—Immerse the face in the coldest water, and dash cold water or vinegar and water up the nostrils, or apply ice or icewater to the root of the nose, or apply cold cloths or metal to the nape of the neck or back. Keep the head as much elevated as possible, and let the diet be spare and simple in character. As bleeding from the nose often relieves congestion, the treatment should be adapted to the urgency of the symptoms, which, if slight, need not be much interfered with.

2.—Bleeding from the Nose, from Injuries or Bodily Exertion.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.— Arnica. — If from physical exertion, a contusion, blow, or injury.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every ten minutes to half an hour.

Rhus.—If it arises from bodily exertion (after using Arnica), or from lifting a heavy weight.

Dose .- As Arnica.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—As under Bleeding from Congestion in the Head, with the addition of mixing twenty or thirty drops of tincture of Arnica in half a pint of cold water and dashing and washing the nose with the mixture.

3.—Bleeding from the Nose from Suppressed Menstruation.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Pulsatilla or Sepia are the most suitable medicines.—See under Suppressed Menstruation.

4.—Bleeding from the Nose from Weakness.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—China will in most cases cure.

Dose.—Two drops in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Secale should be taken if China does not succeed.

Dose .- As China.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Bleeding from Congestion in the Head.—The diet, however, should be unstimulating but very nourishing, and where there is exhaustion, good port wine should be taken; change of scene and air are often beneficial.

5.—Bleeding from the Nose arising from Worms.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Cina or Mercurius Sol. should be given.—See under Worms.

6.—Tendency to Bleed from the Nose.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Calcarea Carb. and Sulphur are generally useful.

Dose.—Two grains of Calcarea Carb. dry on the tongue every night for a week, then Sulphur in the same way and so on.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT. - Persons subject to nose-bleeding should lead a temperate life, with moderate and regular exercise, a nourishing diet, avoiding stimulants, and should make a free use of cold water.—See under Chronic Indigestion.

83.—Piles. (Hæmorrhoids.)

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Small tumours or lumps formed by a distension or relaxation of the veins of the rectum. They may be external, or so far within the rectum as to be imperceptible, and they may or may not bleed. Sensation of weight, pain in the back, loins, and thighs, straining during stool, and constipation, frequently accompany them.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.— Aconitum.— Where there is much inflammation, or if they bleed profusely.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three, four, or six hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Arsenicum.—If there is much burning heat, or if the piles are very painful, or when there is great debility attending them.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Nux Vomica together with Sulphur are the two most important remedies in chronic piles, and will often effect a complete cure.

Dose.—One drop of *Nux Vomica* in a little water at night, and two grains of *Sulphur* in the same manner in the morning, for a week or ten days; then pausing for three or four days and continuing.

Sulphur.—See under Nux Vomica.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The pain and irritation often present are much relieved by the free application of cold water either by bathing or immersion. When the inflammation is great, rest and the horizontal position should be observed, with a mild vegetable diet. Every-

thing heating, stimulating, and constipating, must be avoided in the general diet, all highly-seasoned food and the like. Individuals subject to piles should bathe in the sea as often as convenient, or in salt-water baths. Injections of cold water may be thrown up daily; suitable exercise should be taken, and every endeavour made to keep the bowels regular.

84.—PIMPLES. (Acne Simplex.)

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arnica may be given in slight cases.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water three times a day.

Hepar taken on alternate weeks with Sulphur is generally the most effective treatment.

Dose.—Two grains in a little water once or twice a day. Sulphur.—See Hepar.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Chronic Indigestion.—Particular attention must be paid to diet; all indigestible food, spirituous liquors, rich or fat dishes, or heavy farinaceous articles, should be avoided, and a light vegetable diet adopted.

85.—PLEURISY. (Pleuritis.)

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Inflammation of the membrane lining the chest, and characterised by painful and severe stitches in the side of the chest when moving or drawing breath, attended with anxious and difficult breathing, hot skin, hard quick pulse, and other symptoms of inflammatory fever.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum should be taken during the inflammatory period when the cough and fever are severe.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour to two or three hours according to the violence of the attack, or in alternation with *Bryonia* at the same intervals of time.

Bryonia.—If the pains in the side continue after the use of Aconitum, or may be given in alternation with that medicine.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Sulphur.—To complete the cure if necessary after the use of the other remedies.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Accessory Treatment.—The patient's room must be kept quiet, moderately warm, but well ventilated. All kinds of animal food and heating fluids should be avoided, and the diet consist of (see under Simple or Inflammatory Fever) farinaceous articles, barley water, arrowroot, thin gruel, light vegetables, tamarind tea, &c.; returning during convalescence to beef tea, chicken broth, &c. A wet bandage (see under Sore Throat) may be applied over the painful part with advantage. During recovery, care must be taken to guard against catching cold.

86. — PLEURISY, FALSE. — Rheumatic Pleurisy.—Stitch in the Side. (*Pleurodynia*).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—A rheumatic affection of the muscles covering and passing between the ribs, which produces an acute pain in the side increased on inspiration. It is distinguished from true pleurisy by being attended with little or no fever, and by the increase of pain which always takes place on movement of the chest or any exertion causing the contraction of the inflamed muscles.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arnica is the specific remedy.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three or four hours.

Bryonia.—Where the pains are sharp and cutting and very violent during inspiration.

Dose.-As Arnica.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Foment the part with hot water, or give a hot bath, or apply heated bran or salt in bags, and keep the feet warm and dry. Friction with the hand or with warm oil may be used with advantage.

87.—Pregnancy, Disorders during.

1.—Colic during Pregnancy.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla is frequently the best remedy to administer first, especially if it arises from a chill, or is very painful.

140 PREGNANCY, DISORDERS DURING.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour to two or four hours according to the severity of the pain.

Colocynthis.—If the pain is very severe.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Nux Vomica.—If the pains are of a cramp-like character, or if there is much constipation.

DOSE .- As Chamomilla.

Pulsatilla is often a useful medicine in spasmodic attacks, spasms in the abdomen, or if the pain is worse when sitting or lying.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Colic.—Warm fomentations, or a warm hip-bath, or heat applied to the soles of the feet.

2.—Constipation during Pregnancy.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Bryonia may be given after Nux Vomica.

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Dose}}.\ensuremath{-\!\!-\!\!}$ One drop in a dessert spoonful of water every six hours.

 $\it Nux\ Vomica$ is the best remedy to commence with.

Dose.-As Bryonia.

Opium.—See under Constipation in General.

Dose.—As Bryonia—repeated every three or four hours.

Sepia is also a valuable medicine and will often succeed when the other remedies fail.

Dosn.—Two grains night and morning, or three times a day.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Constipation.—A change of diet, cooked or ripe sweet

fruit of various kinds (as prunes, apples, &c.), together with good vegetables, daily exercise, and plenty of cold water both for drinking and bathing in, are recommended as the best correctives of this trouble. If the bowels are very obstinate, an injection of cold or tepid water. with or without the addition of a little Castile soap, may be used.

3.—DIARRHEA DURING PREGNANCY.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla is generally the best remedy.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two to four hours.

Pulsatilla may follow Chamomilla, especially if the stools are greenish or watery, or preceded by colic.

Dose.—As Chamomilla.

Sulphur may be used if, after either or both of the above remedies, the diarrhos remains unchecked.

Dose.—Two grains repeated as Chamomilla, or three times a day.

Accessory Treatment.—Perfect rest, a light diet, and keeping the feet warm and the abdomen well covered with flannel, are requisite to a cure.—See under Diarrhaa.

4.—FLOODING DURING PREGNANCY.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Chamomilla, Sabina, and Secale, are generally the most suitable remedies, but this symptom is of so serious a character as to require the utmost skill of the physician.—See Profuse Menstruation.

Arnica may be given if it results from a misstep, a fall, or a blow.

5.—TOOTHACHE DURING PREGNANCY.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If there is much heat and congestion about the head.

DOSE.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the pain.

Chamonilla.—If the pain proceeds from a single hollow tooth, or is very severe.

Dosn .- As Belladonna.

Nux Vomica.—If connected with indigestion and worse after a meal, mental exertions, or in the open air.

DOSE.—As Belladonna.

Pulsatilla.—If the whole side of the jaw is affected, or the pain shifts about, or if the toothache is worse from warm things or in a warm room.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Sepia is frequently the most suitable remedy in this form of toothache.

Dosz.—Two grains repeated as Belladonna.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Toothache.

—Warmth will frequently be beneficial. In toothache during pregnancy, the tooth should never be drawn except under proper advice. Careful filling, if the teeth are slightly decayed, is advisable.

6.—Vomiting during Pregnancy.—Morning Sickness.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT .- Arsenicum .- If there

is debility or emaciation, or excessive vomiting after eating and drinking.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every one to four or six hours.

Ipecacuanha is second only to Nux Vomica, and will frequently succeed when Nux fails.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour to three or four hours in severe cases, otherwise twice or thrice a day.

Lachesis may be tried if no relief is obtained from other remedies.

Dose.-As Ipecacuanha.

Nux Vomica is in the majority of cases the best remedy.

Dose.—As Ipecacuanha.

Pulsatilla is recommended in cases which come on in the evening or at night.

Dose.—As Ipecacuanha.

Accessory Treatment.—Plenty of fresh air daily, gentle exercise, cheerful society, and strengthening food. In cases of acidity, a little lemon juice has been found serviceable, and in most cases a careful and regular diet should be enjoined.

88.—Quinsy. (Cynanche tonsillaris).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Inflammation and swelling of the tonsils, often extending itself to the adjoining portions of the throat, accompanied with fever and frequently ending in suppuration. It is attended with difficult swallowing, and sometimes impeded respiration.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Aconitum. — When there is much fever, deep redness of the parts, or pricking sensation in the throat.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two hours, or taken alternately with either *Belladonna* or *Mercurius Sol*.

Belladonna is one of the most valuable remedies in quinsy, to be taken in alternation with Mercurius Sol. after the use of Aconitum.

Dose.—As Aconitum, or taken alternately with Aconitum or Mercurius Sol., at two, three, or four hours' interval, *according to the severity of the symptoms.

Hepar is useful after matter has formed, to promote suppuration.—See under Mercurius Sol.

Dose.—Two grains alternately with Mercurius Sol. every four hours.

Mercurius Sol.—A most important medicine, which should be taken alternately with Belladonna at the commencement of the disease; or with Hepar when there are symptoms of suppuration; or with Silicea after the abscess has broken.

Dose.-Two grains as Hepar.

Silicea.—See under Mercurius Sol.

Dose.—As Hepar.

Accessory Treatment.—Hot poultices should be applied all round the throat, or a wet bandage worn (see Sore Throat). The patient should inhale steam several times daily, should frequently gargle the throat with warm milk and water, and drink freely and slowly of warm barley water, thin gruel, linseed tea, or any simple demulcent fluid. In severe cases, during the acute symptoms, the diet should be spare

and mild, the same as for fever (see Simple or Inflammatory Fever). If there is much debility following the attack, nourishing food and a moderate use of wine should be allowed. Sponging the throat and chest with cold water regularly every morning will tend to strengthen those who are habitually subject to quinsy.

89.—Казн.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—An eruption of innumerable minute, transparent, white, purple, or scarlet, vesicular elevations, of the size of millet seeds, appearing on all parts of the body, and especially on the chest: accompanied by fever, anxiety, oppression of the chest and respiration, and sour-smelling perspirations, peculiar to itself. The affection is often trifling, but may be severe.

1.—RASH.—MILIARY FEVER. (Miliaria).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If there is heat, thirst, and feverish symptoms.

DOSE.—Two drops to be mixed in half a small tumblerful of water, and a dessertspoonful taken every three hours.

Belladonna should be given if the head is affected; if there is delirium, or if the face is bloated, and the eyes inflamed.

Dose.—As Aconitum, or every hour if there is delirium.

Bryonia is the most suitable medicine for the rash of lying-in women or of infants (see Red Gum), or if the rash is suppressed or strikes in.—See Retrocession of the Eruption under Measles.

DOSE.—As Aconitum, or repeated every half hour to one or two hours if the eruption strikes in.

Mercurius Sol.—When there is great irritation which is aggravated by warmth.

Dose.—Two grains mixed as *Aconitum*, a dessertspoonful to be taken every four or six hours.

Pulsatilla. — If the rash is attended with gastric symptoms.

Dose.—As Aconitum, repeated every four or six hours:

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The diet should be very light, consisting of farinaceous preparations; fresh air and great cleanliness should be enjoined; the patient should be kept cool, regularly sponged down with tepid water, and a care exercised not to catch cold.—See *Heat Spots*.

INFANT RASH.—See Heat Spots and Red Gum.
NETTLERASH.—See Nettlerash.

2.—Rose Rash. (Roseola).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—The mildest of all eruptive fevers, consisting of a simple blush of rose colour, occurring upon various parts of the body, attended with no elevation on the skin and very slight fever.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum is useful for the feverish symptoms, and is frequently the only medicine required.

Dose.—Two drops mixed in half a small tumbler of water, and a dessertspoonful given every three or four hours.

Bryonia (see under Rash).—If there are any chest symptoms.

Dose. - As Aconitum.

Pulsatilla.—When accompanied with acidity, nausea, diarrhœa, or indigestion.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Rash.

3.—Scarlet Rash.—Purple Rash.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—An eruption resembling scarlet fever, except that the general bright efflorescence of the skin is accompanied with a fine vesicular rash, which imparts to the skin a sense of granular roughness when passing the hand over it. In some cases, the rash is so fine as to be scarcely visible; in others, when it localizes itself upon some internal organ, it may become dangerous, in consequence of the intensity of the inflammation.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Aconitum is the specific in this form of rash.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three or four hours—a teaspoonful for an infant.

Belladonna. — If the head should become affected and there should be delirium, sore throat, &c.

Dose.—As Aconitum, or taken in alternation with that medicine.

Accessory Treatment.—See under Rash.—Great care must be taken to prevent catching cold.

90.—Red Gum.—Infant Rash. (Strophulus).

DESCRIPTION OF AILMENT.—Pimples occurring

upon the face, chest, and hands of young infants, with redness of the surrounding skin.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If there is much fever and restlessness.

Dose.—Two drops to be mixed in half a small tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful given every three or four hours, or alternated with *Bryonia* or *Chamomilla* at these intervals of time.

Bryonia is the most suitable remedy when the fever is abated, or given in alternation with Aconitum.

Dose.—See under Aconitum, and mixed in the same way.

Chamomilla. — If there is great fretfulness and excitement.

Dose,-As Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Fresh air, regular bathing, proper attention to dress, and a simple unirritating diet, are the only requisites to a cure, in most instances.

91.—RESTLESSNESS OF INFANTS.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Aconitum, Belladonna, Chamomilla, and Coffea, are the remedies, See under Sleeplessness, and other diseases of infants.

92.—RHEUMATISM.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Pains in the fibrous, muscular, or membranous parts of the body, generally attended with rigidity of the part affected, and aggravation of the pains on motion; and characterized by sensibility to atmospheric

Shivering and a sensation of cold sometimes precede an acute attack (acute rheumatism), fever is present, aching, tearing or shooting pains with stiffness are experienced in the parts affected, especially in the joints, and in most cases there is more or less disorder of the digestive functions. In chronic rheumatism the symptoms are similar but less urgent and more tedious. Rheumatism is sometimes local, or wanders from one part to another in a most capricious manner, or even attacks internal organs; is sometimes attended with swelling, heat, and redness, and sometimes without such symptoms; sometimes relieved by motion, and sometimes by rest; sometimes by hot and sometimes by cold applications. Rheumatism affecting the loins is called Lumbago: the hips Sciatica; and the chest False Pleurisy.

1.—Acute Rheumatism.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—At the commencement of an attack of rheumatism, if there is violent fever, or shooting pains, or if the pain is intolerable at night.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the attack, and may frequently be used alternately with *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, or *Rhus*.

Belladonna.—If there is congestion in the head, with redness of the face and eyes, or if there is much swelling of the part with widely-spreading redness.

Dose.—As Aconitum, or in alternation with that remedy. Bryonia.—If there are tearing shooting pains, worse in the muscles than in the bones, with shining swelling of the part, or if the pains are increased by the least movement.

Dose.—As A conitum, frequently useful in alternation with A conitum or R h us.

Pulsatilla.—If the pains shift about from one joint to another.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Rhus.—If there is much rigidity of the parts affected, and the pains are worse during rest, or in changeable weather.

Dose,-As Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT. - Fomentations with tepid water, or tepid water in which a little tincture of Arnica has been mixed, will be found of great benefit when there is much heat. swelling, and pain. Rhus or Arnica liniments (one teaspoonful of the tincture to four tablespoonsful of simple liniment) will also be beneficial if well rubbed in, and simple friction may likewise be employed. The diet should at first be spare and simple, consisting principally of farinaceous preparations—barley water, toast water, thin gruel, and the like-afterwards a more nourishing regimen may be resorted to. Unwashed wool from the sheep should be placed around the swollen joints. As soon as the patient is able, he should take moderate walking exercise in the open air; and for the stiffness remaining after the acute symptoms are removed, bathing the parts in lukewarm salt and water and well rubbing them with Rhus liniment is advisable.

2.—CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Colchicum is an important remedy and may be used after Rhus or Sulphur.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water three times a day.

Rhus.—If there is great rigidity and stiffness of the parts, and great weakness in them.

Dose.—As Colchicum.

Sulphur is useful in most cases of chronic rheumatism, and the obstinate continuance of acute cases.

Dose.-Two grains, repeated as Colchicum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Rub freely, using plenty of friction, with Arnica or Rhus liniments (see Acute Rheumatism); or hartshorn and oil (one ounce of spirits of hartshorn to two of olive oil). The use of wet bandages (see Sore Throat) to relieve the pain or accelerate the circulation, will also be found advantageous. A warm bath at 96 degrees may be taken every other morning, or the Turkish hot-air bath made use of. The diet should be generous and the clothing warm, good flannel or wash leather being worn next to the skin.

93.—RINGWORM.—Scald Head. (Tinea Capitis).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—An eruption of small pustules, more or less prominent, occurring chiefly upon the scalp, which burst and

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form scabs by the matter which cozes out. The scabs sometimes cover the whole head, the hairs are matted together, and there is violent itching. The disease is contagious, and generally very obstinate.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum is useful if other remedies afford no relief, and the discharge becomes acrid and offensive, with a disposition to ulceration.

Dose.—Two drops to be mixed in half a small tumbler of water, and a dessertspoonful taken every night and morning or three times a day.

Calcarea Carb. is useful in the dry variety, especially when it occurs in scrofulous individuals.

Dose.—Two grains, dry on the tongue, night and morning.

Rhus is an excellent remedy during the inflammatory stage, especially if there is greenish pus and violent itching.

Dose.-As Arsenicum.

Sulphur is a useful remedy in the dry variety, and is especially called for if dry thick scabs should be formed, or when the eruption begins to dry up and scale off.

Dose.—As Calcarea Carb.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The hair should be cut off close over the affected parts, and the scalp carefully washed with Castile soap and tepid water night and morning and well dried afterwards. Powdering the head with plain starch powder is frequently useful in drying the scabs. Care should be taken to improve the

general health with cleanliness, nourishing and wholesome food, and suitable exercise in the open air; and in very obstinate cases, a little diluted citrine ointment may be applied with the finger to the scalp.

94.—Scarlet Fever.—Scarlatina.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—A peculiar scarlet rash upon the skin, with fever and sore throat. It is infectious and contagious, usually commencing with vomiting; on the first or second day, or sometimes a little later, a scarlet redness of the skin appears, in large, smooth, glassy spots, first on the throat then on the face and neck, from whence it spreads over the whole body, and usually continues until the fifth or sixth day. The fever is often accompanied with an affection of the kidneys, more frequently with severe disease of the throat and neck, or of some internal organ, and is often followed by dropsy. It generally occurs only once during life.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum and Belladonna are the two best medicines in the true form of this disease, and should be given at the commencement. Belladonna is the specific in uncomplicated cases during all the stages. In cases of scarlet fever, a medical man should be summoned.

Dose.—One drop of Aconitum in a dessertspoonful of water, alternately with Belladonna in the same way, every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

If the eruption should recede, Bryonia (as mentioned in Retrocession of the Eruption under Measles) should be given.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Keep the patient in a moderate and equable temperature, let the apartment be clean and well ventilated, observe a light spare diet at the commencement with simple cooling drinks, and without animal food: afterwards carefully returning to more nourishing diet-jellies, chicken broth, and the like. quent ablutions of tepid water and changes of perfectly dry linen are refreshing, and the inhalation of steam will be found relieving if the throat is very sore. It is highly important to have the house well ventilated, and fumigated with chloride of lime or zinc (Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid). Care must be taken against catching cold, during convalescence.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT. — Belladonna will often ward off scarlet fever when it is epidemic, or render it comparatively harmless.

DOSE.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every evening—a teaspoonful for a child.

95.—SCIATICA.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—A rheumatic affection in the hip-joint, of the nature of neuralgia, consisting of pain in the region of the hip, frequently extending to the knee and foot, and accurately following the course of the sciatio nerve. By its severity it may not only produce violent pain, but stiffness and contraction of the limb.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If there is considerable fever and the pain is intolerable.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two or three hours in severe cases, otherwise twice or thrice a day.

Colocynthis is of great service in many cases, especially when occurring in the right leg, or if the pain is very severe.

Dose. - As Aconitum.

Nux Vomica.—If there is a sensation of torpor or paralytic weakness, or if it is worse in the morning, or is connected with indigestion.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Pulsatilla.—If it is worse in the evening, or at night, or when seated, or if arising from rich living.

Dose .- As Aconitum.

Accessory Treatment.—Cold water bandages may be used when the patient can bear them, and when they relieve. Five drops of the strong tincture of Aconite [poison] may be mixed in a tablespoonful of the best brandy or spirits of wine, and applied down the leg over the seat of the pain. A tepid bath at 96 degrees should be taken every other morning, and a careful and spare diet observed.—See under Chronic Indigestion and Rheumatism.

96.—SEA SICKNESS. (Nausea marina).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Nux Vonica should be taken before going on board ship when preparing for sailing, or may be given during the sickness if the symptoms are slight.

Dose.—One drop every six hours for two days before embarking, or every half hour to two hours during the attack. The medicine may be mixed previously in a clean bottle of water, to facilitate taking it, adding about a dessert-spoonful of water to each drop of the remedy.

Cocculus.—If there is great nausea and inclination to vomit, or if there is a tendency to faint and great giddiness.

Dose.—One drop after each paroxysm.—See under Nux Vomica.

Petroleum is frequently very useful, particularly when there is great debility.

Dose,-As Cocculus.

Tabacum.—When the nausea is excessive, aggravated by the slightest motion, and when the symptoms are relieved in the open air.

Dose .- As Cocculus.

Accessory Treatment.—It is advisable not to go on board or remain with an empty stomach; to be careful with the diet, eating dry biscuits, toast, &c.; to lie down upon the deck if feeling unwell, to keep out of the cabins if possible, to bind a bandage tightly round the body or even to wear a wet compress over the abdomen, and to lie against the motion of the ship. The stomach is often very capricious,—what can be retained in one instance cannot in another; a little strong tea and captains' biscuit will, however, suit in most cases. If sufficiently well, take exercise upon the deck, and endeavour to divest the mind of any probability of illness.

97.—Shingles. (Zona).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—An eruption of vesicles in small distinct clusters, with a red margin, which spreads round the body like a girdle or belt, most commonly at the waist, and is attended with heat and itching. In its chronic form it is obstinate and difficult of cure.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Graphites, Mercurius Sol. and Rhus are the best remedies in this affection, but it is advisable to consult a physician.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The diet at the commencement should be the same as in fever, afterwards of a more nourishing character; and care must be taken not to catch cold, or check the eruption.

98.—Sleeplessness. (Agrypnia).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If there is a strong desire to sleep without being able to do so.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour to two hours—a teaspoonful for a child.

Coffea.—If over-excitement is the cause, or it results from long watching.

Dose.—As Belladonna, or a dose or two may be taken before going to bed.

Ignatia is useful in some cases after the previous use of Coffea, especially if excitement has been followed by depression, or if there is much restlessness during sleep.

Dosn.-See Coffea.

Nux Vomica.—If sleeplessness arises from excessive study, thinking, reading, or weakness of the digestive functions.

Dose.—As Belladonna, and may also be taken every four or six hours during the day.

Pulsatilla.—If it arises from gastric derangement, too much supper, and the like.

Dose.-As Nux Vomica.

Accessory Treatment.—A shower bath every evening when going to bed, or sponging the body down with cold water, perfect ventilation of the bed chamber, no late suppers, complete rest to the mind for some hours before going to bed—a hard mattress, light but warm bed-clothes, early hours both night and morning, retiring at least an hour and a half or two hours before midnight, and rising at six o'clock in the morning, and enjoying plenty of out-door and bodily exercise, will generally be sufficient to remove this state.

99.—SLEEPLESSNESS OF INFANTS, OR DURING DENTITION.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If it arises from no perceptible cause, or if the child seems inclined to sleep and cannot, but starts and cries.

Dose.—Two drops to be mixed in half a small tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful to be given every half hour to three or four hours.

Chamomilla.—If complaints of the bowels, flatulency, or errors of diet are the cause.

Dose.—As Belladonna, may be repeated two or three times during the day.

Coffea is in most cases suitable, especially if it arises from excitability.

Dose .- As Belladonna.

Opium.—If no relief is obtained from two or three doses of Coffea.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Accessory Treatment.—Fresh air, exercise, a warm bath, or sponging with tepid water, will generally be successful.

100.—Small-Pox. (Variola).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Small-Pox commences with fever, accompanied with nausea and vomiting, severe pains in the back and loins, bad smell from the mouth, and frequently with tenderness of the abdomen on pressure. On the fourth day, the eruption makes its appearance, first on the face and hairy scalp. then on the neck, and afterwards over the whole body. At first, the eruption has the form of small, red, hard, and pointed elevations, which increase and enlarge during the next three days, forming into small vesicles on the top of each pimple, depressed in the centre, having an inflamed base, and being filled with a clear fluid. On the eighth or ninth day, the eruption is at its height, after which time the pustules commence to dry up and scab in the

order in which they make their appearance. The pustules sometimes run into each other, and form large, continuous, suppurating surfaces.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum should be given at the commencement during the inflammatory period, or in alternation with Belladonna if there is severe pain in the head, intolerance of light, or delirium.

Dose.—One drop of Aconitum in a dessertspoonful of water every three or four hours, or alternately with Belladonna mixed in the same way.

Belladonna.—See under Aconitum.

Tartarus Emeticus is a most valuable remedy in small-pox, and is required principally in the eruptive and suppurative stages, and is considered specific to the disease.

Dose.—Two grains in a little water every three or four hours.

Stramonium is also useful in the eruptive stage, either to follow Tartarus Emeticus or to be used in alternation with it; Mercurius Sol. may be used in the suppurative stage which follows; and Sulphur in the scabbing stage towards the end of the disease. Small-pox should always be treated by a medical man.

Accessory Treatment.—The patient's room should be cool, thoroughly ventilated, and darkened; cool fresh air should be admitted several times a day; and the patient should lie on a mattress and be lightly covered. The linen should be frequently changed, and the free use of cooling drinks allowed. The diet

during the feverish symptoms should be spane and light—barley water, thin gruel, &c.; and if there is no diarrhea, roasted apples, stewed prunes, and the like. When convalescence sets in, beef tea and chicken broth should be given. Toast water and oatmeal water may be used as beverages, which with the diet should be more cold than warm.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.—Vaccination is the only effectual preventive against small-pox.

101.—Sore-Throat.

1.—Common or Catarrhal Sore-Throat. (Angina faucium).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna is useful in almost every variety of sore-throat, generally in alternation with Mercurius Sol. It is indicated by a feeling of rawness in the throat, or a feeling of contraction in the throat, and there is great difficulty of swallowing, or even complete inability to do so.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two, three or four hours, or in alternation with *Mercurius Sol.* at those intervals of time—a teaspoonful may be given to a child.

Chamomilla.—If the glands under the jaws are swollen, or if it arises from a slight chill with hoarseness and tickling in the windpipe.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three or four hours.

Lachesis is useful in cases where Belladonna and Mercurius Sol. seem indicated, but are not sufficient.

Dose.-One drop, repeated as Chamomilla.

Mercurius Sol.—If there are violent shooting pains extending to the ears, or great redness and inflammation of the throat.—See under Belladonna.

Dose.-Two grains repeated as under Belladonna.

Nux Vomica.—When there are small ulcers in the throat, or pain during empty swallowing, or sensation as of a plug in the throat.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Accessory Treatment.—Apply a hot poultice or a wet bandage all round the throat, and inhale the steam of hot water. The throat may also be gargled with warm milk and water or linseed tea, and the diet should be light and unstimulating. The wet bandage or compress is a piece of linen wrung out in cold water placed over the affected part and covered with oilsilk, the whole to be covered with a good dry flannel wrapper. If liable to sore-throat, wash the throat and chest freely with cold water every morning, rubbing the parts perfectly dry afterwards.—See Quinsy.

2.—Putrid or Malignant Sore-Throat. (Angina Gangrænosa).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—When there is great prostration of strength, or ulceration with discharge of fetid matter, and a strong tendency to gangrene.

 $\mathbf{Dose.}$ —One drop in a dessert spoonful of water every three hours. Lachesis.—In very severe cases, even if there is entire inability to swallow and the drinks return by the nose with great danger of suffocation.

DOSR .- As Arsenicum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Diphtheria.
—Wine and strong beef tea must be freely administered to keep up the patient's strength. Pure air should be admitted, and the room well ventilated. A physician should always treat this disease.

3.—ULCERATED SORE-THROAT.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Lachesis should be used if Mercurius Sol. is not sufficient.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three, four, or six hours.

Mercurius Sol. is frequently the most useful medicine.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water every three, four, or six hours.

Nitric Acid is also a useful remedy when the throat is covered with superficial ulcers, or if the ulceration has been occasioned by the abuse of Mercury.

Dose.—As Lachesis.

Accessory Treatment.—According to the severity of the symptoms, see under Common Sore-throat and Malignant Sore-throat. An excellent gargle in cases of ordinary (or slight cases of ulcerated) sore throat is made by mixing in a half-pint tumbler, three teaspoonsful of vinegar, two of honey, three or four

tablespoonsful of port wine, and then nearly filling the tumbler with lukewarm water; or another useful gargle is half a drachm of muriatic acid mixed in seven ounces of barley water.

102.—Sprains or Strains.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arnica should be given internally when the tincture is being used externally.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Rhus should be taken as Arnica.

Dose.-As Arnica.

EXTERNAL TREATMENT.—The best application is to foment with a lotion of one teaspoonful of strong tincture of Rhus to four tablespoonsful of cold water, and to keep cloths wet with the same constantly applied to the part, covered with oilsilk. If no relief follows within a reasonable time, the strong tincture of Arnica should be applied in the same manner. After all inflammation has been removed and if weakness still remains, pour from a height two or three times a day a stream of cold water upon the affected part, holding it under a pump if possible, otherwise under a stream from a jug; afterwards have it tightly and carefully bandaged. Rest the limb at first, then use it with care, gradually exercising it as it gains power. In old sprains, benefit is often derived by rubbing the part with Arnica, Rhus, or Ruta liniments (one teaspoonful of the strong tincture

to two or three tablespoonsful of simple liniment—equal parts of soap and spirits of wine).

103.—Stomach, Cramp or Spasms in the. (Gastralgia).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—Violent spasmodic pains in the stomach, generally relieved by food and pressure, and attended with nausea, vomiting of food, or flatulency, the emission of which affords relief.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna.—If the pain is so violent that the patient loses his consciousness and faints away.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every one, two, or three hours.

Chamomilla.—If there is a heavy pressive pain as that of a stone, and if it is worse after a meal, or at night, and is accompanied with great distress.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Cocculus is often useful after Nux Vomica or Chamomilla, when only slight relief has been obtained, especially when the pain is relieved by the emission of flatulence.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Nux Vomica.—In most cases at the commencement, and will sometimes effect a complete cure.

Dose.—As *Belludonna*, or in chronic cases it may be taken night and morning.

Pulsatilla.—If the pains are shooting or

spasmodic, and accompanied with shivering, or connected with menstrual difficulties, or worse in the evening.

Dose.-As Nux Vomica.

Accessory Treatment.—A small quantity of brandy or essence of ginger, or strong spirits of Camphor on a lump of sugar, repeated every ten minutes, will often relieve. Heat should be applied (see Colic) in the form of hot flannels, heated bran, or scorched flour in bags, or spongio-piline dipped in hot water. Persons subject to spasms should be very careful to avoid indigestible food, uncooked vegetables, new bread, rich dishes, cheese, &c.; also all exposure to cold, damp weather, and should keep their feet warm, and wear flannel next to the skin. The free use of cold water is beneficial.—See Colic and Indigestion.

104.—Style on the Eyelid. (Hordeolum).

Description of Ailment. — A small boil situated on the edge of the eyelid.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Hepar is useful to promote suppuration after matter has formed.

Dose.-Two grains three times a day.

Pulsatilla should be given on the first appearance of a stye, and will frequently remove it without the formation of matter.

Dosg.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Staphysagria.—If there is a predisposition to styes, or if they present a hardened indurated appearance.

Dose.—As Pulsatilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Foment with warm water or milk and water, and apply over it a small warm poultice of bread and milk, to be renewed every four or five hours. When ripe, it should be opened with a large needle. The diet should be light, with but little animal food.

105.—Teething.—Dentition.

(See under Constipation, Convulsions, Diarrhæa, Restlessness, and Sleeplessness).

1 .- FEVER DURING TEETHING.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum should be given if there is much fever, restlessness, or inflammation of the gums, with heat and swelling.

Dose.—Two drops to be mixed in half a small tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful to be given every three, four, or six hours.

Chamomilla may be given after Aconitum, if only partial relief is obtained, or if the child is very fretful and uneasy.

Dose.-As Aconitum.

Coffea.—When there is much nervous excitement.

DOSE. - As Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Keep the child in a quiet and airy room, remove everything that

may excite, and let the diet be very simple in its nature. Infants during dentition should be taken much into the open air, and bathed daily.

2.—Slow or Delayed Teething.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Calcarea Carb. is the proper remedy.

Dosk.—Two grains twice a day dry on the tongue.

Accessory Treatment.—The child should be permitted to bite some hard or elastic substance—as a crust, a silver, ivory, or indian-rubber ring. The cold bath should be given at least three times a week. A dip once repeated each time will be sufficient, and if the child is very delicate the chill should be taken off the water the first few times of going into it. Should the shock seem too severe, sponging with cold or salt water should be resorted to. After bathing, wrap the child in a blanket, and well dry it, when it may be dressed and allowed to run about.

106.—THROAT, RELAXED.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Mercurius Sol. should be used if Nux Vomica does not succeed in relieving.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water three times a day.

Nux Vomica is generally the most useful remedy if the uvula or soft palate is inflamed or swollen, or if the relaxation arises from derangement of the digestive organs.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every four or six hours.

Accessory Treatment.—The diet should be carefully attended to (see under Indigestion), and the throat should be gargled with cold water, port wine, a weak solution of alum (alum one drachm, water half a pint), or a decoction of oak bark (oak bark half an ounce, water one pint, to be boiled down to about half or two-thirds of a pint). Apply plenty of cold water—or salt and water—externally, pouring a stream over the back of the neck from a little height two or three times a day.

107.—Thrush.—Sore Mouth. $(Aphth\alpha)$.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—A disease of infants, and also one which is peculiar to the last stage of chronic diseases, consisting of white spongy and sloughy ulcers, resembling loose skin, on the tongue, palate, throat, and sometimes when severe, extending throughout the intestinal canal.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Mercurius Sol. is, in all ordinary cases, the best remedy.

DOSE.—Two grains to be mixed in half a small tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful given every four or six hours.

Sulphur.—In tedious cases, and may be given after Mercurius Sol.

Dose .- As Mercurius Sol.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The greatest cleanliness should be observed, the child's mouth

being rinsed out frequently with warm water. A little borax and honey (one drachm of borax well mixed in one ounce of honey) should be applied to the mouth, or it may be washed out with a mixture made by dissolving a few grains of borax in half a pint of tepid water. The diet should be nourishing—a little beef tea, and mutton broth without fat may be given. Proper attention should be paid to diet, cleanliness, and good ventilation.

108.—Toothache. (Odontalgia).

1.—Toothache from a Cold or Chill.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If there is much feverishness, or the patient is beside himself, or the pains are difficult to describe.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour to two or four hours—a teaspoonful may be given to a child.

Chamomilla.—If the pains seem intolerable, especially at night, driving one almost to despair, with heat and swelling of the cheek; or if there are pains affecting one whole side of the head.

Dose.-As Aconitum.

Mercurius Sol.—If there are pains in the whole side of the head and face, or extending to the ears and head; or if accompanied by swelling of the cheek, gums, or glands.

Dose.—Two grains repeated as A conitum.

Pulsatilla.—If there is earache and headache with the toothache, or the pains extend to the

face, head, eye and ear of the affected side.— See under Toothache from Decayed Teeth.

Dose.-As Aconitum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Catarrhal Fever and Swollen Face.—Good nursing before a hot fire, and a copious perspiration, by means of hot drinks, putting the feet into hot water, tying up the face in hot flannel, a hot bed and the like, will generally remove this form of toothache.

2.—TOOTHACHE FROM DECAYED TEETH.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum and Belladonna will in many cases effect a perfect cure.

Dose.—One drop of Aconitum in a dessertspoonful of water taken alternately with one drop of Belladonna in the same way every one to three or four hours—a teaspoonful may be given to a child.

Chamomilla.—If it is most violent after warm things or in the warmth, or if of a pulsative, shooting character, or almost insupportable.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every one two, or three hours.

Mercurius Sol.—If there are tearing, shooting pains in hollow teeth or in the roots of the teeth, or if the pains are rendered worse by the warmth of the bed.

Dose.-Two grains repeated as Chamomilla.

Nux Vomica.—In pains which are brought on by cold, or which are of a jerking sore character, or which arise from constipation, or are worse after a meal or in the open air.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

Pulsatilla.—If there are shooting pains extending to the eye and ear, or if the pains are worse in the evening, or are relieved by cold water or cool fresh air.—See under Toothache from a Chill.

Dose.-As Chamomilla.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Care should be taken to improve the general health, by taking active daily exercise and by following the rules laid down under Chronic Indigestion. Keep the teeth scrupulously clean, brushing them twice a day with a moderately hard tooth brush, using a little powdered charcoal or mixture of powdered cuttle-fish and prepared chalk. A small quantity of soap three or four times a week is almost indispensable for perfect cleanliness. Chloroform with as much camphor as will dissolve in it may be inserted into the tooth, by means of a little cotton wool, if the pain is very severe, or the gums may be gently rubbed with a little of the mixture; or the tooth and gums may be rinsed with warm strong salt and water, taking a small quantity into the mouth and applying it to the tooth and gums two or three times in succession. If the teeth are very much decayed, they should be extracted.

3.—Toothache after Eating.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Chamomilla, Nux Vomica, and Pulsatilla are useful in this form of toothache.

Doss.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every three or four hours.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Avoid extremes of heat and cold in whatever is taken into the mouth; follow the directions laid down under Chronic Indigestion, and rinse the teeth and gums with warm water after each meal.

4.—Nervous Toothache.—Neuralgic Pains in the Teeth.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—See under Toothache from a Cold.

Belladonna.—If the pains are worse in the evening and especially at night, or in the open air, or by contact of food; or if there is a hot face and tendency of blood to the head.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every one, two, or three hours.

Chamomilla.—Pains which are worse from warmth or at night.—See under Toothache from a Cold or from Decayed Teeth.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

Coffea.—If the pains are very violent and almost insupportable.

Dose.—As Belladonna—every half hour in severe cases.

Nux Vomica.— See under Toothache from Decayed Teeth.—Is especially useful to those who lead sedentary lives.

Dose.-As Belladonna.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Toothache from Decayed Teeth.

TOOTHACHE DURING PREGNANCY.—See under Pregnancy.

5.—RHEUMATIC TOOTHACHE.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Belladonna. — See under Nervous Toothache.

Chamomilla.—See under Toothache from a Chill or from Decayed Teeth.

Mercurius Sol.—See under Toothache from a Chill or from Decayed Teeth.

Nux Vomica. — See under Toothache from Decayed Teeth.

Pulsatilla.— See under Toothache from a Chill or from Decayed Teeth.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Rheumatism, Toothache from Decayed Teeth, &c.

109.—Voice, Loss of. (Aphonia).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna is useful if the voice is very weak and rough, or entirely wanting; Mercurius Sol. is also a most valuable medicine in all cases resulting from exposure to cold; and Phosphorus for extreme cases, after the use of Mercurius Sol., and when the throat and chest feel dry and sore.—See under Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Cough, &c.

110.—Vomiting.

BILIOUS VOMITING.—See under Bilious Attacks.

1.—Vomiting of Blood. (Hamatemesis).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum and Ipecacuanha should be given alternately. Medical aid should be instantly obtained.

Dose.—One drop of *Aconitum* in a dessertspoonful of cold water, alternately with one drop of *Ipecacuanha* in the same way, every fifteen minutes.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The patient should be kept cool and perfectly quiet, and all food and drink should be given cold. No talking or unnecessary noise should be allowed in the room. A lump of ice may be held in the mouth and ice or ice water applied to the stomach.

2.—Vomiting with Colic

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Arsenicum. — See under Colic and Violent Vomiting.

Veratrum.—See under Violent Vomiting.— Cutting pains or burning pains in the abdomen which is very sensitive to the touch.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every half hour to two or three hours.

VOMITING WITH DIARRHEA—See under Diarrhea.

3.—Vomiting of Food.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—If there is violent vomiting of everything that is taken, or after every meal, or attended with much weakness; or chronic vomiting.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every two to four or six hours, according to the severity of the symptoms—a teaspoonful for a child.

Ipecacuanha.—If there is simple nausea or vomiting after eating and drinking ever so little, or if accompanied with diarrhea.

DOSE .- As Arsenicum.

Nux Vomica.—If after drinking wines or spirits, or from weakness of the stomach, or occurring early in the morning, or after a meal.

Dose .- As Arsenicum.

Pulsatilla.—If from overloading the stomach with fat, rich food.

Dose .- As Arsenicum.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—See under Chronic Indigestion.—Fast; and if the food that has been taken is causing trouble, assist the vomiting by drinking freely of warm water.

VOMITING AFTER OR DURING A MEAL.—See under Indigestion.

Vomiting During Pregnancy.—See under Pregnancy.

4.—VIOLENT VOMITING.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum.—If attended with great weakness, violent colic, or burning pains in the stomach, or diarrhoea.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every hour or two.

Nux Vomica.—See under Vomiting of Food.

Veratrum.—If there is excessive vomiting, which is renewed by the least motion or by swallowing the least quantity of liquid, or with great prostration or even coldness of the extremities.

Dose.—As Arsenicum.

Accessory TREATMENT.—This must be determined by the cause of the vomiting. If

there is uncertainty as to what it arises from, or if it arises from poisoning or indigestible food, it should be promoted by drinking warm water; if from weakness of the stomach, see under *Chronic Indigestion*, &c., &c.

5.—Vomiting with Weakness.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Arsenicum and Veratrum are the best medicines.—See under Violent Vomiting.

111.—Warts. (Verrucæ).

TREATMENT.—Touching the warts with strong acetic acid once or twice a day, or with the strong tincture of Thuya or Rhus three times a day will generally disperse them.

112.—Waterbrash. (Pyrosis).

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.—See under Heartburn.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Calcarea Carb., Nux Vomica, and Sulphur are the best remedies for Waterbrash.—See Heartburn and Indigestion.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The diet should consist of easily-digestible animal food, biscuits, home-made bread, cocoa, and a little good white wine and water. Daily exercise in the fresh air, and friction over the abdomen, should not be omitted.

113.—Wetting the Bed. (Enuresis Nocturna.)

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Belladonna will often relieve the inability to retain the urine, especially at night, if it occurs in nervous individuals.

Dose.—One drop in a dessertspoonful of water every night and morning.

Cina.—If it arises from the presence of worms.

Dose.—As Belladonna, or three times a day.

Pulsatilla often suffices in recent cases.

Dose .- As Cina.

Sulphur should be given in cases of long standing, or when it occurs in delicate children.

Dose.—Two grains once or twice a day in a little water.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The quantity of fluid taken during the day should be diminished, and no drink should be allowed towards bedtime. Nourishing diet, and plenty of exercise in the open air are of much service; also frequent shower baths, hip baths, and a free use of cold or salt water for bathing and sponging in, together with friction with a rough towel afterwards. The bed should consist of a hard mattress.

114.—WHITLOW. (Panaris).

DESCRIPTION OF AILMENT.—An abscess situated at the end of the finger, often under the nail,

acutely painful, and usually terminating in suppuration.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT. — Hepar should be given to promote the suppurative process.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours.

Mercurius Sol. should be given at the commencement.

Dose.—Two grains as Hepar.

Silicea may be administered alternately with Hepar to promote suppuration, or may be continued after the acute symptoms are overcome, to eradicate a susceptibility to whitlow.

Dose.—As Hepar, or, if given after the acute symptoms are removed, repeated night and morning.

Sulphur will frequently prevent a further development, if administered at the very earliest period.

Dose.—Two grains in a dessertspoonful of water three times a day.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—The finger should be held in hot water for some time, and afterwards well poulticed; and if the abscess does not readily open, an incision should be made into the most prominent part of the swelling. Continue hot poulticing for a day or two after it has burst, renewing the poultices every six or eight hours, afterwards applying a Calendula lotion (see Abscess). If the whitlow is deeply seated, it will require opening with a lancet.

115.—Worms, Thread.

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.—Aconitum.—If there are feverish symptoms at night, with restlessness and great irritability.

Dose.—Two drops to be mixed in half a small tumbler of water, a dessertspoonful taken every three or four hours.

Calcarea Carb. is useful in feeble, debilitated constitutions, to eradicate a tendency to worms, or where there is chronic derangement of the digestive organs.

Dose.—Two grains, dry on the tongue, night and morning.

Cina is one of the most useful medicines in worm affections, and may be used in all stages of the complaint.

Dose.—As Aconitum, repeated every four or six hours.

Ignatia should be given to relieve the nervous symptoms.

Dose.—As Cina.

Mercurius Sol. is useful in worm-diarrhoea or colic, distension of the bowels, straining during stool, with small slimy evacuations or bleeding from the nose arising from worms.

Dose.—Two grains to be taken three times a day followed by a mouthful of water.

Sulphur is useful in most stages of the complaint, especially after the prominent symptoms have subsided, to complete the cure, or to eradicate a tendency to worms.

Dose.—As Calcarea Carb.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT.—Active daily exercise

in the fresh air, early rising, and cold hip and shower baths, or sponging with salt and water. Injections of salt and water (a dessertspoonful of salt to a pint of water) or of vinegar (a quarter of a pint of vinegar to three-quarters of a pint of water), or of olive oil, may be thrown up into the bowel, to the great relief of the patient; and the parts may be washed nightly with vinegar and water. Avoid acids and all indigestible foods, and take simple nourishing articles of diet-beef tea, mutton broth, roasted meats, well-boiled vegetables. Avoid all salt or dried meats, fruits, raw vegetables, &c.; but increase the quantity of salt at each meal, and lessen that of every sweet food. A tumbler of salt water should be taken in the morning fasting, twice or thrice a week.

116.—Wounds.—Cuts.

TREATMENT.—Check the bleeding by holding the part under a stream of cold water, compressing the wound with the fingers, applying the pure tincture of Calendula, or padding the cut with a little tinder, or cobweb. Secondly.—It is necessary in all wounds to examine, and carefully remove, or wash away all foreign substances, dirt, glass, splinters, &c. Thirdly.—In slight wounds, as a cut, unite the sides together with adhesive, Arnica, or Calendula plaister; or in larger wounds, or if they are contused or lacerated, bathe the part freely with Calendula lotion (one teaspoonful of tincture of

Calendula to two tablespoonsful of water), and apply a bandage wet with the same, round the injured part—the whole to be covered with oilsilk. Do not remove the bandage too soon to re-dress the wound, otherwise the bleeding may return. Keep the injured part at perfect rest, and enjoin a low diet. If an artery has been severed, tie the limb tight above the cut, and by introducing a stick under the handkerchief and twisting it round, check the bleeding until surgical assistance can be obtained. — See Bruises and Contusions.

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